

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 249

28 December 1982

JAPAN

Soviet Envoy, Foreign Ministry Official Meet	C 1
Fishermen's Release Requested	C 1
Japan To Aid Peacekeeping Force in Lebanon	C 1
Government Sources Comment on Defense Spending	C 2
Opposition Parties Criticize 1983 Budget Draft	C 2
Government Approves 5-Point Market-Opening Plan	C 3
Abe, Mansfield Discuss Tariffs	C 3
Restriction Lifted on U.S. Bats	C 4

NORTH KOREA

South's Amnesty, Kim Tae-chung's Release Scored	D 1
VRPR Criticizes Amnesty	D 1
RPR Issues Statement	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Comments [20 Dec]	D 3
Condemnation of South Korea at UN Noted	D 5
Trade Minister Choe Calls on Wan Li in Beijing	D 7
Chong Chun-ki Meets With PRC Sports Delegation	D 7
O Chin-u Greets Ustinov on USSR Anniversary	D 7
Nampo Meeting Marks 35th Anniversary of Romania	D 7
Kim Il-song Receives Tanzanian Ambassador 22 Dec	D 8
Kim Il-song Receives Reply From Albanian Leaders	D 9
Kim Il-song Sends Message to YAR President	D 9
Briefs: Amnok River Navigation Accord	D 9

SOUTH KOREA

Kim Sang-hyop Comments on Latin American Tour	E 1
TONG-A ILBO Comments on Release of Prisoners [25 Dec]	E 1
KOREA TIMES Laments Failure of Unification Talks [28 Dec]	E 2
North Korean Spies Given Death Sentence	E 3
Shultz Visit Seen Strengthening U.S.-ROK Ties	E 4
[CHUNGANG ILBO 23 Dec]	
'Drastic' Personnel Reshuffle Expected in Jan	E 5
[KOREA HERALD 28 Dec]	

MONGOLIA

Tsedenbal Speaks at Moscow Celebrations	F 1
MPRP Adopts Resolution on Education in 1983	F 2

KAMPUCHEA

Heng Samrin Views USSR Anniversary Celebration	H 1
Pen Navouth Signs Cooperation Protocol With USSR	H 3
Officials Greet SRV Combatants on VPA Anniversary	H 3
Chan Si Visit, Speech	H 3
Bou Thang Greeting	H 4
Bou Thang Signs Cooperation Document in Hanoi	H 5
Heng Samrin Greets Castro on Anniversary	H 5
AFP Interviews CGDK Leader Son Sann	H 6

LAOS

Vientiane Ceremony Praises USSR Assistance	I 1
Sali Vongkhamsao Receives Soviet Editor	I 1
Bulgarian Front Delegation Concludes Visit	I 1
Souphanouvong Receives Group	I 1
Delegation Departs	I 2
Phoumi Vongvichit Receives DPRK Ambassador	I 2

THAILAND

Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew Visits for Talks	J 1
Arrival in Bangkok	J 1
Meeting With Prem [BANGKOK POST 24 Dec]	J 1
800 Communist Insurgents Surrender in Tak	J 1
Ceremony in Umphang District [BANGKOK POST 28 Dec]	J 1
Defectors Complain of Disunity [BANGKOK POST 28 Dec]	J 2
Army Says Would-Be Prem Assassin Hiding in Burma [MATUPHUM 23 Dec]	J 3

VIETNAM

Indian Papers Carry Remarks by Nguyen Co Thach	K 1
PATRIOT on Press Conference [19 Dec]	K 1
Calcutta STATESMAN Report [19 Dec]	K 2
NHAN DAN Supports Indian Decision on Kampuchea [20 Dec]	K 3
Commentary on Efforts To Restore Ties With PRC	K 5
Pham Hung Visits Moscow's Brezhnev District	K 6
SRV Friendship Visits Moscow Precinct	K 6
PRAVDA Delegation Visits Vietnam 16-25 Dec	K 6
Press Communique on Indochinese Mekong Meeting	K 6
Trade Protocol for 1983 Signed With Laos	K 7
Trade Protocol for 1983 Signed With Cuba	K 8
Materials on Seventh National Assembly	K 8
Communique No 4 -- 25 Dec	K 8
Communique No 5 -- 27 Dec	K 8
Communique No 6 -- 28 Dec	K 9
Further on Closing Session	K 10
NHAN DAN on Nam Bo Agricultural Transformation [20 Dec]	K 10
Handicraft, Small Industry Production Rises	K 13

SOVIET ENVOY, FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEET

OW280733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 28, KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov Tuesday conveyed to the Japanese Government texts of an appeal by the Soviet Union and of a speech by Communist Party chief Yuriy Andropov on occasion of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Soviet Union last week, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Meeting with Yoshiya Kato, chief of the Foreign Ministry's European and Pacific Affairs Bureau, Pavlov said the appeal and the speech contained proposals for peace and offers to cut back Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

In reply, Kato was quoted as saying there was nothing new in the Soviet proposal; and that Japan would closely watch not the words but the deeds of the Soviet Union. Kato pointed out that Soviet deployment of military forces on northern islands off Hokkaido is straining the Japan-Soviet relations, ministry officials said.

Pavlov replied that the Soviet Union is offering to establish good neighborly and friendly relations with Japan and has never posed threats to Japan, they added.

Fishermen's Release Requested

OW280735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 28, KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry Tuesday urged Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov to release detained Japanese fishermen immediately to allow them able to celebrate New Year with their families, according to officials.

Yoshiya Kato, chief of the ministry's European and Pacific Affairs Bureau, made the request when Pavlov called on Kato to convey an appeal adopted by the Soviet party and state organs on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Soviet Union last week, they said.

The Soviet Union told Japan last week it would free all the 29 Japanese fishermen in a general pardon marking the 60th anniversary of its foundation. All were arrested for alleged violation of Soviet territorial waters and Japan-Soviet fishery agreement.

Japan received one of the detainees, Kazuyoshi Takizawa, skipper of a fishing boat, last Friday.

Pavlov said the Foreign Ministry request would be conveyed immediately to Moscow.

JAPAN TO AID PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN LEBANON

OW260935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Dec 26, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will express Japan's readiness to give financial assistance for maintaining multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon when he visits the United States next month, Foreign Ministry sources said Sunday.

The foreign and finance ministries are studying budgetary measures for such unprecedented financial aid by Japan, requested by U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield last month, the sources said.

While making due contribution as an ally, the government's move seems aimed more at easing the U.S. pressures on Japan over trade and defense issues by meeting the U.S. request. However, the move will inevitably irritate the opposition political parties which fear that such action will pave the way for eventual dispatch of Japan's Self-Defense Force troops abroad.

Japan plans to take an initiative for establishing a fund for maintaining peace-keeping forces, to which countries which cannot or do not wish to provide troops will make financial contributions, while urging other countries to dispatch troops.

Japan's financial aid will cover the purchase of food, fuel, clothes and medicines, but not arms and ammunition, in accordance with the country's peace Constitution, the Foreign Ministry sources said.

They also said the ministry is considering to contribute about dollar 20 million (about yen 5 billion), equivalent to cost of maintaining a battalion for one year.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES COMMENT ON DEFENSE SPENDING

OW271431 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Dec 27, KYODO -- The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, yielding to pressure from the defense caucus of the ruling party, is likely to approve at least a 6 percent growth in Japan's defense budget for fiscal year 1983 but shy of the targetted spending requested by the Defense Agency, government sources said Monday.

The prospect of expanding the defense budget beyond the 5.1 percent growth ordered by the Finance Ministry in a budget draft released last Saturday came after two days of intense haggling between finance and defense officials to restore budgetary funds eliminated in the tentative draft, the sources said. The sources said the government is likely to approve a final budget draft that will provide yen 2,740 billion (about dollar 11.4 billion) for the Defense Agency, up by 6.2 percent from the current fiscal year. The Defense Agency had originally requested a budgetary growth of 7.34 percent, but the target seems out of the order, the sources said.

The sources noted that Nakasone, who had earlier hinted that he would allow a defense budgetary growth of more than 7 percent, has now backed down. Nakasone, responding to a question, told reporters at his official residence Monday that the 7 percent target is "a wish." "That wasn't a promise, but something I said I wish to do," Nakasone said in reference to a statement he made at the Diet two weeks ago.

The defense sources said one solution of the budgetary impasse between the tight-fisted Finance Ministry and the Defense Agency would be an increase in the amount of deferred payments for the purchase of military hardware.

The Finance Ministry has budgeted yen 400 billion (dollar 1.7 billion) for deferred payments, and the amount could be raised to top yen 1 billion (dollar 410 million) following budgetary haggling between the Finance Ministry and the Defense Agency, the sources said.

OPPOSITION PARTIES CRITICIZE 1983 BUDGET DRAFT

OW251321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 25, KYODO -- Opposition parties uniformly criticized a Finance Ministry-drafted budget for next fiscal 1983 released Saturday.

The No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party declared that the ministry ignored the demands of working people while expanding defense spending and failing to work out a program for reconstructing state finances.

The Komeito criticized the budget for ignoring the people's demands for an income tax cut. It condemned proposed hikes in public utility charges as increasing the people's burdens, and said defense spending should be curbed along with non-defense appropriations.

The Democratic Socialist Party said the budget was not acceptable because it ignored tax cuts and set back welfare-related appropriations. It called for a government-drafted budget that would meet the people's expectations.

The New Liberal Club said the budget offered no new vision or philosophy. It said the budget was marked only by the growth in defense spending in exchange for the people's increased burdens.

The United Social Democratic Party also denounced the budget for sharply increasing defense spending while envisaging increased issues of deficit-covering national bonds.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES 5-POINT MARKET-OPENING PLAN

OW250538 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 25, KYODO -- The Japanese Government approved Saturday its five-point market-opening package, including reduction of tariffs for imported products and expansion of import quotas for six farm products, government officials said.

The package calls for 1) lowering tariff rates for tobacco, chocolate and biscuits as well as 47 agricultural products and 28 industrial products; 2) expanding import quotas for six agricultural products, including peanuts and tomato juice; 3) improving import inspection procedures and strengthening the function of the government's Office of Trade Ombudsman (OTO); 4) increasing imports of foreign tobacco and improving its marketing system; and 5) promoting export measures and industrial cooperation.

It will be further detailed at a meeting of economic ministers to be held on January 13 before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits Washington in mid-January.

Negotiations are still going on within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party on how to help the domestic industries concerned with three farm items, including tobacco, for which their tariffs will be lowered despite their strong resistance.

Abe, Mansfield Discuss Tariffs

OW270452 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 27, KYODO -- U.S. ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield Monday expressed appreciation for the Japanese decision to cut tariff rates for tobacco, chocolate and biscuits as well as 85 agricultural and manufactured goods, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe invited Ambassador Mansfield to the ministry for 40-minute talks on Japan-U.S. relations, including Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's scheduled visit to Washington in mid-January, the officials said.

Abe stressed the tariff cuts, to be implemented from April 1 next year, were the maximum for the moment, adding Japan will be making a big sacrifice. The government decided Saturday to cut tariffs for tobacco, chocolate and sugarless biscuits to 20 percent each. The tariff on sugared biscuits will be lowered to 24 percent.

Abe said Japan made the decision despite stiff objections from farm-related interests within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and hoped the U.S. envoy would tell Washington its strong wish to better Japan-U.S. relations and maintain free trade principles by taking such action, the officials said.

The officials said Mansfield thanked the Japanese Government and the LDP for making such a decision despite possible adverse effects on the people. And he promised to convey his evaluation and advice on the Japanese action to the U.S. Government and others properly.

They said Abe and Mansfield did not discuss the problem of increasing Japanese defense outlays in the 1983 fiscal budget now being compiled.

Foreign Minister Abe also is scheduled to invite ambassadors of 10 European Community (EC) nations to the ministry to explain the tariff-cutting measures Monday afternoon.

Restriction Lifted on U.S. Bats

OW270827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo Dec 27 KYODO -- The Japanese Government took a unilateral step to ease trade friction with the United States Monday by lifting tough import and safety inspection procedures for metal baseball bats.

The government decision to remove metal bats from a list of consumer products subject to official inspection abruptly ended 1.5 years of marathon talks between the two countries.

The revision, which will enable inspection-free imports of American-made metal baseball bats, will take effect January 6, said an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. He expressed the hope Japan will iron out differences with the United States possibly by mid-January over importation of eight other designated products like roller skates and motor vehicles and baseball helmets.

Monday's announcement on the controversial issue basically reflected Japan's voluntary action irrespective of American pressures, the ministry official insisted. But another MITI official admitted the Cabinet order was prompted in part by Washington's demands to simplify import procedures and not to discriminate U.S. products against Japanese competitors.

The issue had taken on a symbolic meaning since the United States began complaining about complex and discriminatory inspection procedures about 1.5 years ago. But the Japanese had long refused to give in to the U.S. request mostly from a standpoint of safety.

Unlike the eight other special products in question, MITI officials told a news conference, the government finally decided to remove metal bats from the list for their near accident-free record in the past four years. U.S. metal baseball bats accounted for only several thousand of an estimated 940,000 units sold in Japan in the last fiscal year that ended in March.

The government officials declined to comment when asked if the ministry took the unilateral step in relation to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's scheduled trip to the United States in mid-January.

SOUTH'S AMNESTY, KIM TAE-CHUNG RELEASE SCORED

VRPR Criticizes Amnesty

SK250825 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring today released on parole 48 people involved in the Kwangju incident, the Kim Tae-chung incident, the people's revolutionary party incident and the National Democratic Union [Chonminnyon] incident, suspending the execution of their sentences.

The authorities babbled that this measure was out of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's humanitarian consideration, for eradicating the residue of the past era and for achieving national unity. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's game of release of these people on parole was the fruition of an active, worldwide campaign to rescue those involved in the Kwangju and Kim Tae-chung incidents and a desperate measure of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who found themselves in trouble at home and abroad.

Because of large-scale corruption and irregularities, including the curb-loan scandal, the largest and worst of its kind, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has become a target of denunciation from the masses at home and abroad and is extremely isolated.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's game of releasing those people on parole is just one of the crafty maneuvers to bring the crisis of rule facing the United States under control by settling in name only the Kwangju incident, the Kim Tae-chung incident and the people's revolutionary party incident -- all of them concerns of the masses at home and abroad.

In other words, it was nothing but a cheap trick to win popularity and is aimed at appeasing the mass anti-U.S. struggle for independence and at emerging from the isolation faced at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, abandoning the trick to deceive our people, should free completely without charge all those involved in the Kwangju incident, Kim Tae-chung incident and the people's revolutionary party incident, instead of releasing them on parole, guarantee freedom for all their activities, and should reinstate the students.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring should also abolish all fascist evil laws and repressive organs, release all those illegally imprisoned and should step down from power without delay.

Our masses should never be deceived by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's cheap trick aimed at winning popularity, but wage a more vigorous anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle.

RPR Issues Statement

SK251039 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Statement issued 17 December by the spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification]

[Text] In accordance with a directive from his U.S. imperialist masters, traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 16 December announced that he would take the generous action of transferring Kim Tae-chung, whom he had tortured and persecuted for nearly 3 years in an underground cell, from the Chongju prison to Seoul University hospital and allow him to receive medical treatment in the United States. Servants at the Blue House in Seoul, including the spokesman of the government, brazenly described the transfer of Kim Tae-chung to the hospital as a result of consideration given by the fascist tyrant and as a manifestation of the will to eliminate the legacy of the old era and to achieve national harmony. (?Politicians) in Washington and Tokyo shamelessly praised this action, using the words "welcome" and "humanitarian action."

Describing the act of transferring Kim Tae-chung to a hospital in accordance with a script written in Washington as a generous act proceeding from a humanitarian stand is a cheap, ridiculous political caricature. As a matter of fact, the game of transferring Kim Tae-chung to a hospital is a trick which the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, unable to endure strong pressure at home and abroad, have used as a cheap drama to improve their filthy, blood-stained image as the stranglers of human rights and to extricate themselves from their impasse of being isolated from our people and from international society. This is the product of the dirty, wild political desire of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to hinder the strong anti-U.S. trend for independence and democracy against fascism, which has rapidly increased, and to maintain the tottering colonial fascist rule.

For over 10 years, Kim Tae-chung has been miserably victimized by Yankee aggressors maintaining the treacherous, fascist regime of the indigenous colonial puppets. It is well known that, after being constantly threatened and shadowed as the most dangerous political rival of traitor Pak Chong-hui, Kim Tae-chung, who had carried out political activities, demanding democracy and reunification, was finally imprisoned and was subject to retaliatory suppression, thus falling victim of the Yusin dictatorship.

Because of the emergence of traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the top servant of the U.S. imperialists and a dirty usurper of power -- following the October incident in which dictator Pak died, Kim Tae-chung met a more cruel fate. After embarking on the road of brazenly usurping power, following a directive from his U.S. imperialist masters and positively instigated by them, and after creating a bloody, frantic whirlwind of mass retaliation and massacre and of fascist suppression thereby eliminating all obstacles to usurping power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan concocted the Kim Tae-chung incident, labelled Kim Tae-chung a communist -- something the previous dictator had not even conceived of -- and charged him with violating the anticommunist, and national security laws and martial law. On top of this, he brazenly, wickedly hatched a plot to kill Kim Tae-chung in prison.

Fellow countrymen and conscientious mankind have gnashed their teeth, enraged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring of fascist jackals which has perversely attempted to kill democrat Kim Tae-chung in prison by subjecting him to spiritual and physical pain. They have strongly demanded the release of Kim Tae-chung.

While being forced to transfer Kim Tae-chung to a hospital in confusion and in mortal trepidation due to strong protests at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- brutal violators of human rights -- posed as virtuous protectors of human rights by describing this act as a humanitarian deed. How brazen.

It is natural for a person who should not be subject to suppression, trials, punishment and imprisonment to be released from prison. No one will be deceived by the fraudulent drama of sending Kim Tae-chung to a hospital and by the deceitful act of clumsily wearing the cloak of human rights and of talking about humanitarianism. Such a tricky drama was staged by the previous dictator traitor Pak Chong-hui. No one was deceived by it.

Just as [words indistinct] do not change, the nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of murderous fascist devils and stranglers of democracy and civil rights -- cannot change at all. After labeling Kim Tae-chung -- democratic and Christian -- a communist, it sentenced him to capital punishment. It then played a cajolery game of commuting this sentence.

Today, it has made a mockery of the conscience of mankind by transferring Kim Tae-chung to a hospital. No matter what trick it may use, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will be unable to achieve its dirty political aim. By transferring Kim Tae-chung to a hospital, it does not mean to give freedom to him. Nor does this mean the complete solution of the Kim Tae-chung incident.

Labeling the game of transferring Kim Tae-chung to a hospital another brazen act committed by the stranglers of human rights to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification -- a true spokesman of public sentiment -- demands as follows:

First, reinstate Kim Tae-chung and guarantee complete freedom for him to carry out political activities.

Second, unconditionally release those involved in the Kim Tae-chung incident, who have been illegally detained, and all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience.

Third, instead of clinging to the cunning trick of maintaining fascist power by winning popularity through deceiving public opinion at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must admit its awful crime and step down from power without delay.

Fourth, the U.S. imperialists -- the manipulator and leader of the Kim Tae-chung incident -- must stop trying to dominate and interfere in South Korea and immediately withdraw from this land in accordance with the unanimous demand of all the people.

Fifth, the Japanese reactionaries must admit that they are accomplices in the Kim Tae-chung incident, must apologize to our people for this and must take all responsibility for reinstating Kim Tae-chung.

Seoul, 17 December 1982

NODONG SINMUN Comments

SK250310 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 19 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 December commentary: "Ridiculous Tactics To Gain Popularity"]

[Text] On 16 December, the South Korean puppets announced so-called lenient steps for Democratic figure Kim Tae-chung transferring him from Chongju prison to Seoul University Hospital and allowing him to have medical treatment in the United States.

The rabble in South Korea, including the stooges of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Democratic Justice Party, are raving about humanitarian steps, generosity and so forth as if they have waited for a chance to do so. The government-patronized propaganda organizations also noisily babble utterances in support. Thus, the curtain of another deliberate, deceitful political drama is raised.

How can the Chon Tu-hwan clique dare rave about humanity, leniency and so forth in connection with the issue of Kim Tae-chung? Kim Tae-chung opposed the former dictator's Yusin fascist dictatorship at an early date for democracy for the South Korean society which the people desired. He is a democratic figures who resisted the Chon Tu-hwan clique's military fascist rule.

It is a criminal act of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique to force him into prison life. Those who tortured Kim Tae-chung in prison after illegally arresting him, causing him physical damage and sickness, now loudly talk about medical treatment, leniency and so forth. This is indeed shameless.

The puppets' steps and measures are the result of the active worldwide movement to rescue Kim Tae-chung and the last resort of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the U.S. imperialists who are faced with crises at home and abroad. The puppets' vicious maneuvers to carry out the death sentence on Kim Tae-chung after illegally arresting him, together with the barbarous Kwangju massacre, aroused great indignation at home and abroad.

The governments, political parties, public organizations and figures of political and social circles of many nations of the world, to say nothing of our people in the North, the South and overseas, and international organizations and world's democratic organizations demanded the immediate and unconditional release of Kim Tae-chung and his reinstatement and denounced the fascist atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. Such movements are continuing even at this moment.

This has deepened the puppets' isolation at home and abroad and the crisis in their rule. The criminal maneuvers perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea have aroused greater denunciation at home and abroad. Because of the large-scale incidents of irregularities and corruption -- including the illegal transaction of U.S.-produced rice committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan conspiring with his U.S. masters for the benefit of his relatives and confidants, the illegal dealings on Alaska-produced canned salmon and the monetary fraud which caused a crisis in South Korea's economy and the people's living -- the puppets' prestige is sinking to the bottom.

The South Korean people, infuriated at the Chon Tu-hwan clique, are resolved to overthrow it. The puppets' steps are cunning maneuvers aimed at dealing with its ruling crisis by outwardly settling the question of Kim Tae-chung, in which the people at home and abroad are unanimously interested.

This is nothing but a ridiculous tactic to gain popularity aimed at escaping the isolation at home and abroad by crushing the South Korean people's spirit of struggle for independence and democracy. The deceitful drama staged in South Korea is produced in accord with the script of the White House.

The Kim Tae-chung incident was a part of maneuvers for maintaining the colonial rule over South Korea and was an act of political oppression worked out by the U.S. imperialists and perpetrated under their command.

It is the United States which manipulated the former dictator behind the scenes to kidnap Kim Tae-chung from Japan in broad daylight and bind him with the chair of Yusin punishment. It is the United States which instigated the Chon Tu-hwan gangster ring to arrest Kim Tae-chung again and put him in jail.

As the anti-U.S. sentiment increased in South Korea over the criminal maneuvers to execute Kim Tae-chung, and voices of denunciation around the world rose high, the heads of the U.S. imperialists worked out a script designed to win popularity by releasing Kim Tae-chung from prison on the pretext of a need for medical treatment. The puppet's actions on Kim Tae-chung mean neither his total release nor permission for political activities. The puppets are unilaterally stressing the fact that Kim Tae-chung is allowed to be treated in the United States.

Thus, the steps are a product of the criminal schemes to deal with the question in such a way as to deprive Kim Tae-chung of freedom of political activity and to (?exile) him to the United States.

As soon as the puppets announced the steps, foreign news noted that embraced in these steps was a plot to appease the world's public opinion and an attempt by the puppets to eliminate Kim Tae-chung's political influence by expelling him to the United States. This is by no means accidental.

Kim Tae-chung traversed the road of adversity and was made a political victim by successive dictators by calling for the achievement of the people's wishes and hopes. The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to again tease and make a political victim of Kim Tae-chung, who has been suffering oppression under dictators for more than 10 years without being guilty, are the filthy acts of vicious politicians who have not even the slightest conscience or drop of morality. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is propagandizing that the steps are aimed at eliminating the remnants of the old era and a shortcut leading to democracy. This is a shameless, deceitful utterance. South Korea is the U.S. imperialists' colony; there is no difference between the era of the former dictator and the present. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of the South Korean regime, is himself a remnant of the Yusin and of the old era. His stooges are the brigands who sucked the people's blood under the Yusin system.

At the very moment when traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved about elimination of the old era with the issue of Kim Tae-chung, he put numerous figures to death en masse, including those involved in the Kim Tae-chung incident. Prisons and detention houses in South Korea are overflowing with patriotic youths and democratic figures, including those involved in the Kwangju popular uprising and in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan.

Fascism and democracy cannot be consistent with each other. As is known, Kim Tae-chung is a popular politician who was active as the leader of an opposition party who virtually won victory in elections when he came forward as a presidential candidate. If Kim Tae-chung, a politician, is being deprived of the freedom of political activity, his life is no better than death. Furthermore, if he is expelled to the United States, nothing will wait him but house arrest under tightly guarded watch at best. Thus, Kim Tae-chung's families stated that the situation will not change even in the United States in view of his (?status) after since being transferred to the hospital.

The question of Kim Tae-chung will not be resolved until he is totally reinstated, including a complete pardon and guarantee of freedom to engage in political activity. The U.S. imperialists should not instigate the puppets to suppress the people and should unconditionally release Kim Tae-chung, not taunt him any longer, and should guarantee freedom to engage in various political activity. In addition, he should abolish the fascist evil laws and dissolve all oppressive organizations in South Korea, release all the people he arrested and imprisoned and step down from power.

The South Korean people, compatriots overseas and the world's people will not be ridiculed by the tactics to win popularity, which are totally worthless. They will never lower the banner of struggle until Kim Tae-chung's reinstatement is realized and independence and democracy are achieved in South Korean society.

CONDEMNATION OF SOUTH KOREA AT UN NOTED

SK271202 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 27 (KCNA) -- Delegates of different countries speaking at the third committee of the United Nations General Assembly bitterly denounced the violation of human rights in South Korea, according to a report.

The Chinese delegate said in his speech: We hold that the gross violation of human rights in South Korea must not be overlooked. It is well known a fact that the activities of patriotic political figures are banned and numerous patriotic workers, students and people have been tortured in South Korea. The massacre and wholesale round-up at the time of the Kwangju incident, the misfortune of Kim Tae-chung, a well-known patriotic democrat, and the murder of Pak Kwan-hyon, former chief of the Student Council of Chonnam University, by tortures are all known. This committee should pay due attention to many cases of violation of human rights committed by the South Korean authorities.

The Cuban delegate said: The U.S. military forces which tried hard to inveigle the United Nations into the dirty war of U.S. imperialism against the Korean people over 30 years ago, have so far supported the truculent South Korean "regime," which meanly depends upon imperialism, indulges in corruption, exploitation and oppression and brutally suppresses any attempt to establish a government correctly representing the interests of the people and striving to reunify the country peacefully.

The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said: We express deep concern for and indignation at the massive and sordid violation of human rights in South Korea. We fully share with all the progressive forces in their demand for an immediate restoration of human rights in South Korea.

The Mongolian delegate said: The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" cannot be maintained in South Korea without the support and zealous help of the United States.

In South Korea, all people who rise in struggle for freedom and democracy are harshly penalized.

The Ukrainian delegate had this to say: In view of respect for human rights, one more area causing our concern is South Korea. The South Korean "regime" is an anti-popular one particularly depending on the U.S. bayonet. The brutal suppression of people calling for the democratisation of society in Kwangju where many people were killed or wounded by the military "regime" in 1980 is still fresh in our memory. Still now thousands of anti-"government" personages are suffering without trial or preliminary examination in South Korean jails where tortures and savage treatment are a common practice.

What is clear in the above-mentioned facts is that the repression of human rights by the anti-popular "regime" is directly linked with the American support, military presence and constant interference.

The Soviet delegate said that the incessant massive suppression of South Korean people by the dictatorial "regime" relying on the backing of its "patrons" across the ocean must be sternly denounced.

The Bulgarian delegate stressed that the imperialist support to the South Korean "regime" is the main cause of the continued suppression of the South Korean people.

The Hungarian delegate said: The world public follows with deep concern the situation in South Korea where violation of human rights and elementary liberties continues. The proposals of the DPRK for putting an end to the division of the country have not yet been realised due to the foreign troops present in South Korea, and Korea still remains a source of tension in the Far East.

TRADE MINISTER CHOE CALLS ON WAN LI IN BEIJING

SK280412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Wan Li, acting premier of the State Council of China, received the DPRK Government trade delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kon at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on December 26.

On hand were Chen Jie, deputy to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS WITH PRC SPORTS DELEGATION

SK280357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on December 27 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese sports delegation headed by Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China. Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Tuk-chun and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

O CHIN-U GREETES USTINOV ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

SK280402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 28 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, minister of defense, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The message said that over the last 60 years since the formation of the USSR, its people and army honorably defended the socialist gains by successfully smashing the armed invasion of the imperialists and subversive activities and sabotage of the domestic reactionaries.

Expressing the belief that the traditional friendly relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished the defense minister and officers and men of the Soviet Army new successes in their work for increasing the defense potential of the country.

NAMPO MEETING MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIA

SK271209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 27 (KCNA) -- A Nampo municipal meeting was held at the Nampo Theatre on December 26 to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic in Romania.

Speaking first at the meeting, Chon Kyong-hwa, chairman of the Nampo District People's Committee, said: The proclamation of the republic in Romania was a shining victory won by her people in the worthy struggle for the building of a prosperous independent and sovereign state and an epochal event which opened up a road to socialism.

After the proclamation of the republic, the Romanian people have powerfully promoted the socialist revolution and construction, thereby turning their once backward country into a prospering socialist state with a powerful industry and developed agriculture,

he said, and continued: The Romanian people have achieved a national prosperity unprecedented in the history of their country, particularly after the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which elected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their beloved leader, general secretary of the party.

We, he emphasized, rejoice as over our own over all the successes made by the Romanian people and sincerely wish them new successes in their endeavours to carry out the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the national conference of the party held some time ago.

Speaking next, Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang, said: The friendship between Romania and Korea has a deep root.

The relations based on complete equality and chajusong (independence) between the two countries are a model of the relations between socialist countries.

The meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries which were held in Bucharest and Pyongyang on several occasions were historic events which brought to full efflorescence and development the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation and militant solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, he remarked, and continued: Romania notes with high appreciation that the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have turned their country into an independent socialist state with a modern industry and developed agriculture in a short period of carrying through the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence.

The Romanian party, government and people, he declared, actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, resolutely oppose the "two Koreas" plots of the splittists within and without and extend firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle to get all the foreign forces and military equipment including nuclear weapons immediately withdrawn from South Korea, replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES TANZANIAN AMBASSADOR 22 DEC

SK222333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on December 22 received J.M. Lusinde, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to our country. Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam.

The ambassador explained to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a gift from Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM ALBANIAN LEADERS

SK171012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, and Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in reply to his message sent to the latter on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation and the victory of the people's revolution in Albania and the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Albania. The message, dated December 10, says:

We express heartfelt thanks for your wishes extended to us on the 70th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the victory of the people's revolution.

Wishing the Korean people new successes in the overall construction of the country and in the struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunifying the country independently, we express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples and two countries will develop in the future, too.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO YAR PRESIDENT

SK180026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 17 sent a message of sympathy to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic, in connection with the fact that some areas of the Yemen Arab Republic suffered heavy damage due to an earthquake. The message reads:

Upon hearing the news that some areas in your country suffered heavy damage due to the earthquake, I express my profound sympathy and consolation to Your Excellency and through Your Excellency to the residents in the affected areas.

I am convinced that your government and people under your leadership will clear of the earthquake damage as soon as possible and stabilize the life of the people in those areas.

BRIEFS

AMNOK RIVER NAVIGATION ACCORD -- Pyongyang, December 22 -- An agreement of the 22nd meeting of the Korea-China Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee was signed on December 21. Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the delegations of our side and Chinese side to the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 22 Dec 82 SK]

KIM SANG-HYOP COMMENTS ON LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

SK240226 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop said Thursday his visit to the four Latin American countries had reinforced existing friendly relations between Korea and those countries in the political, diplomatic and economic spheres.

Meeting with reporters at Kimpo International Airport upon returning home to Seoul after a three-week tour of Colombia, Peru, Chile and Mexico, Kim said his trip to those countries had been timely because it was made "When Latin American countries were strengthening their diplomatic policies."

Kim also said those four Latin American countries had pledged to positively support Seoul's stand in the upcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi next March as well as to attend the general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentarians Union (IPU) scheduled for Seoul next September.

The premier said the Peruvian Government promised not to expand its trade relationship with North Korea to include diplomatic ties. He added that he and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid had agreed to increase economic cooperation between the two countries.

Kim said both Peru and Mexico had promised full support for Seoul's continuous efforts to reunify the Korean Peninsula by peaceful means, including North-South dialogues.

Kim's wife and nine-member entourage, including Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol and Vice Commerce-Industry Ministry Kim Chin-ho, also returned home.

TONG-A ILBO COMMENTS ON RELEASE OF PRISONERS

SK270625 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Closing Old Era Cases"]

[Text] The government announced that it has decided to suspend the prison terms of 47 persons who were involved in the Kwangju incident, the Kim Tae-chung case, the Inhyoktang [People's Revolutionary Party] case, the Chonminnyon [National Democratic Student League] case and were convicted of martial law violations. All of them were released on 24 December, Christmas eve. This is appraised as a political decision following the release of Mr Kim Tae-chung.

The action sets free all those who were involved in various cases in the tumultuous era prior to the establishment of the new government. This, according to the government spokesman's statement, is clearly a "humanitarian decision intended to sweep away vestiges of the old era and foster national harmony and cohesion."

We wholeheartedly welcome the government decision, just as we did the decision on the release of Mr Kim Tae-chung, and hope this will lead to the establishment of politics with harmony and dialogue.

No one, however, will argue that the wounds of a shadowy political history can be healed by surgery alone. The recent action of the government, in a way, represents the completion of such surgery. Hence, our view that we need to begin the healing process of internal medicine, rather than resection, finds its realistic basis.

We cannot rely only on the force of a strong wind in our task of taking off the overcoat stained with the morbidity of political history. It is time-tested wisdom that we can more properly carry out the task with the ice-melting rays of the sun. Politics with harmony and dialogue, in other words, is politics of the sun, not of the wind.

The Kwangju incident, for which legal action ends with the recent decision, is among the things that require such a healing process. It represents a tragic external wound that claimed many lives. We cannot forget, however, that the Kwangju incident will be recorded as the most painful internal wound in our modern history.

We cannot escape from the reality that mere healing of the external scars cannot cure the inner wounds. This is also applicable to those involved in the other cases as well as those released on parole. The maxim, "Punishment is designed to punish no one," ought to be deeply appreciated today. Punishment does not exist to punish; it exists not to punish anyone in consequence.

Proper approaches, therefore, ought to be taken to remedy the ills -- to eradicate political misdemeanors by activation of healthy politics and to remove general crimes by development of social policy. Undoubtedly the consciousness and mode of conduct of the individual is not less important. However, needless to say, the principle of harsh punishment can command public consensus only when it is based on the idea of minimizing the need for punishment.

There are some who think that a turning point has already been provided by the government decision for assuring participation and harmony. We, too, wish to take the successive lenient actions in such a context. However, it should be noted squarely that the political decision is no more than a turning point.

What is important is how to develop the turning point from now on. We hold that one of the best means is to develop politics with constant, understanding dialogue. Different views ought to be expressed without hesitation, and the different views of the other party should not be regarded as heretic. The very essence of politics is negotiation to reconcile differences.

We hail once again the series of lenient actions close to the end of the year and look forward to the establishment of the shadow-free, bright political climate next year and into the future.

KOREA TIMES LAMENTS FAILURE OF UNIFICATION TALKS

SK280119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Words to North"]

[Text] When South Koreans happen to meet with their North Korean brethren at the truce village of Panmunjom, they exchange dialogue with each other, probably on the worldly affairs or day-to-day topics taking place in the other part of the divided country.

In usual instances, they tend to avoid any complicated subject of talks of political implication or so, merely pretending to be friendly to each other. They may be talking in their respective dialects. Or, their way of thinking has become outstandingly different from each other by this time, due to the long-standing heterogeneous social system on either side of the territorial division.

Nevertheless, the South and North Koreans can hardly deny the homogeneity between themselves, even sharing nostalgic feeling for the isolated locality within their fatherland. Once they come to refer to what is happening in terms of their political or ideological system, their conversations are apt to become suddenly tense in a chilly atmosphere, being unable to continue their amicable dialogue any longer.

This simple happening itself is immediately indicative of the national tragedy among the entire homogeneous Korean people in the contemporary age.

This historic ordeal to us is all the more true in the case of the 10 million dispersed families between both parts of the country, vaguely hoping that they may be reunited with their beloved family members long severed from each other some day in the future.

In this year-end session, people in the South are thinking of their neighbors in less fortunate status, remaining helpless despite the gala mood prevailing at this time of year. Then, they are also concerned about youthful soldiers standing guard in the front line area particularly in the freezing cold against the potential foe on the North side.

The area along the truce line on the Korean Peninsula is heavily guarded against each other among the Korean people, giving the impression that they are engaged in an endless armament race between the "two arch enemies."

At the Christmastide, people renew their prayers for mercy from God to the whole human family. As far as the prevailing ominous South-North confrontation is concerned, however, the love of God is seemingly far from being ours, most tragically.

For all this, the Korean people residing in either part are in no position to give up their final attainment of their long-cherished unification proposition. Rather, they are once again urged to make their solemn pledge to tackle something remarkable and fruitful in the course of seeking peaceful territorial unification within the foreseeable future, despite all hardships and adverse conditions facing them at home and in international politics.

In the case of Germany, the territorial division has resulted from the retaliatory action by the allied forces at the end of World War II, as we recall. What about the tragic division on the Korean Peninsula? It was nothing more than a historic error at the end of the Second World War in the process of reorganizing the international power structure.

Perpetuation of territorial division among Korean people is simply against international justice and peace, to which keen attention is again drawn from all peace-oriented people in the world, not to mention all Koreans in both parts who should come to their senses at the threshold of another incoming year.

NORTH KOREAN SPIES GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE

SK270657 Seoul YONHAP in English 0605 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 27 (YONHAP) -- A lower court here has handed down the death sentence to Song Chi-sop and Song Ki-chun, key figures of the 11-member North Korean spy ring, on charges of violating the National Security Law. The other nine suspects were pronounced guilty with terms ranging from two years of suspended sentence to life imprisonment.

All those convicted were charged last September with engaging in espionage for North Korea in the Seoul and North Chungchong Province areas.

Song Chi-sop, 59, a former military criminal investigator, was recruited by Song Chang-sop, 62, now in North Korea, in July 1958 and entered North Korea for 22 days of espionage training.

Korean intelligence authorities, the Agency for National Security Planning, said earlier Song Ki-chun, 54, is a cousin of Song Chang-sop and was recruited by his uncle in 1960. He reported to North Korea about opposition politicians while he ran his own business in Seoul.

The others convicted included Song Ki-sop, 58, a former Seoul city official, and Han Kwang-su, 69, former professor at Seoul's Ewha Women's University. Song was sentenced to life imprisonment and Han to a term of 15 years in prison.

SHULTZ VISIT SEEN STRENGTHENING U.S.-ROK TIES

SK271326 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 23 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's Visit to Korea"]

[Text] We expected U.S. President Reagan's visit to Korea would materialize sometime around next spring, for President Reagan accepted President Chon Tu-hwan's invitation to visit Korea when the latter made a state visit to the United States in February 1981, and there have been persistent, unconfirmed reports since the latter half of this year that President Reagan would embark on an Asian tour, with major stops in Korea, Japan and Communist China.

However, Reagan seems to have made a judgment that his Asian tour in the election year of 1984, instead of 1983, would be helpful politically in the event he runs for a second term in the White House.

In place of Reagan, it has been announced that Secretary of State George Shultz would make a visit to Korea for 3 days starting from 6 February. It is the secretary of state, instead of the president, and there are no pending political issues to be solved immediately between the two nations. However, receiving Shultz, who became secretary of state 6 months ago succeeding Haig and is coming for the first time to Korea, Korea will have a good chance to reconfirm friendly, allied ties between the two countries.

Particularly since Secretary Shultz is coming to Korea after stops in Japan and Communist China, it is all the more important to us in view of the fact that he will have discussed the issue of the Korean Peninsula from a broad perspective, viewing the whole picture of Northeast Asia.

With Communist China's launching a preliminary dialogue with the Soviet Union for a thaw in their relations, there exist uncertainties in tomorrow's situation in Northeast Asia, with Communist China trying, on one hand, to lessen its military burden by easing tension with the Soviet Union and, on the other, having set up an economic development plan introducing a free market system, it seems that China will show flexibility in pursuing its foreign policy lines. This phenomenon means that the United States will not be able to use the China card any longer.

Accordingly, it can be viewed that Korea and Japan, as friends and allies of the United States, will take on new meaning.

Receiving Secretary Shultz, we expect that the two nations, without feeling any sense of burden, and in line with the national interests and friendship between the two countries, will discuss Korea-U.S. security cooperation and a peaceful settlement on the Korean Peninsula.

There are several specific requests by Korea to the United States for the latter's cooperation. Most outstanding among them are the requests for favorable conditions in loans for foreign military sales (FMS) and in permits for sales to third countries of our defense industry goods -- which need U.S. approval for third country sales.

The United States has given to Korea \$120 million in fiscal 1981 and \$166 million in fiscal 1982 in FMS loans, and an increase in FMS loans is urgently needed by us. We have repeatedly requested the United States to soften the FMS loan conditions, such as the interest rates and pay back period. For example, the current FMS loans carry a 14 percent interest rate, inclusive of the commission to the U.S. Government for guaranteeing its payback.

From now on, arrangements should be made for the Korean Government to induce FMS loans directly from the U.S. Export-Import Bank, with less of a burden, at least as far as interest payments are concerned.

Our defense industry is now operating at around 50 percent of capacity. Our defense industry has grown to a level capable of performing the role of a joint arsenal for the non-communist Asian nations. Accordingly, we think that the U.S. Government should open the way for Korean defense industries to export goods to third countries, thus maintaining on a regional level a proper level of operations for the defense industry in preparation for an Asian contingency and thereby helping Korea tide over economic difficulties.

We know that this cannot be done by the decision of the secretary of state alone. However, Secretary Shultz, who is visiting Korea for the first time as secretary of state, should not spare his efforts to reflect the Korean stand in U.S. policy, based on his recognition of the degree and extent of the North Korean threat to South Korea.

When it comes to a threat in Asia-Pacific region, we think first of North Korea, while the United States thinks of the Soviet Union. The leaders of the two countries should make efforts to overcome this difference in perception of the threat and reach a harmonious view.

It is noted that Secretary Shultz's visit to Korea comes at a time when the friendly mood between the two nations has peaked. Events celebrating the centennial of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations have dotted 1982. With our government's recent measures for the transfer of Kim Tae-chung to a hospital from a jail cell and subsequently allowing him medical treatment in the United States, Korea-U.S. relations remind one of a cobalt-blue sky in autumn.

We expect that Secretary Shultz' Korea visit, which is being made against this backdrop, will be an occasion for the two nations to reconfirm allied relations, to discuss medium-and long-term cooperative measures at a time of no pending issues, thus making efforts toward guaranteeing his trip is something more than a protocol visit.

It is really a long time since the two nations' foreign ministers have had a chance to face each other without any pending political issue requiring a diplomatic tug-of-war and thus putting a political burden on them. Accordingly, in the talks, a firm basis should be laid for strengthening the practical and productive ties between the two countries of Korea and the United States.

'DRASTIC' PERSONNEL RESHUFFLE EXPECTED IN JAN

SK280053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The government plans to effect a "drastic" personnel change next month involving working-level officials at the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture and Information and the Office of Tax Administration. The change will be carried out in accordance with decisions by a cabinet meeting last week to modify the structure to the ministries. It was learned that the shakeup will take place around Jan. 10.

The cabinet meeting also revised the structure of the Ministry of Government Administration, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Communications.

An informed source said yesterday that the personnel reshuffle will be conducted in the respective ministries and agencies after the changes are approved by President Chon Tu-hwan. It is presumed that the shakeup will "contribute" to "digesting" those officials who have been assigned to "research" posts following the scaledown of government structure last year. The modification of the systems will be implemented within the limit which does not increase number of officials and organizations of the ministries.

TSEDENBAL SPEAKS AT MOSCOW CELEBRATIONS

OW280155 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1722 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 23 (MONTSAME) -- Following is the full text of the speech by U. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, at the gala session in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the formation of the USSR:

Dear Soviet brothers and sisters, comrades, allow me on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers, the entire working people of Mongolia and on my own behalf to cordially congratulate you and in your person the communists and the peoples of the Soviet Union on the occasion of an event of a worldwide historic significance -- the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The formation of the USSR constituted a reliable basis for further cohesion of the free and equal peoples, which had won state power under the guidance of the party of Bolsheviks led by V.I. Lenin, the leader of genius of the working people, namely, voluntary association of the working people of different nationalities, into a single union of state [which] ensured, in keeping with Lenin's teaching, the victory of socialism in one country.

The mighty fraternal family of different nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union has played the decisive role in crushing fascism -- the sworn enemy of the progressive humanity.

In the course of its triumphant history, the Soviet Union -- the homeland of a close-knit family of the multinational working people -- has demonstrated to the whole of the world the correctness and the great transforming capacity of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the vitality and the efficiency of Lenin's nationalities policy.

The Soviet Union of today is a great power with a mighty industry, highly developed agriculture, inexhaustible moral wealth and invincible military potential, in which the achievements of the modern scientific and technological revolution are embodied.

The radiant trail blazed by the working people of the Soviet Union in building of a new society serves for the peoples of the world as an example of a successful solution of (?socio-economic) and economic problems of an (?accelerated progress) along the road of social progress.

For the countries of the socialist community, for all progressive forces of our planet the Soviet Union constitutes a reliable stronghold and a true bulwark of peace and independence of the peoples of different continents, their loyal friend and ally in the struggle for a peaceful and happy future.

A most telling evidence to this is the longer than 60 years revolutionary path of Mongolia's development, the path pointed (?out by) the great Lenin. The Mongolian people, which was the first after the peoples of the Soviet Union to embark upon the road of October, has successfully coped with the non-capitalist way of development, now confidently tackles the tasks of socialist construction thanks to the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the land of Soviets, to its sincere selfless all-round help and support.

The communists and working people of Mongolia take pride in the grandiose successes and accomplishments of the Soviet people in communist construction, wholly support the peace-loving foreign policy, the constructive initiatives and the practical activities of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government aimed at safeguarding and consolidating peace, averting the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

We have heard with great attention a profound and inspiring report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The problems and ideas dealt with in the report are essential in further strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation of the countries of socialism, are a new stimulus in the struggle of the progressive forces of the planet for peace and security of peoples.

Allow me, dear Soviet friends, to assure you that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the MPR and the Mongolian people will untiringly work for strengthening further the Mongolian-Soviet friendship, for the all-round consolidation of the cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, all progressive forces for the triumph of socialism and communism.

Allow me from the bottom of the heart to wish the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the working people of the Soviet Union great fresh successes in the building of communism, safeguarding and consolidation of universal peace.

Long live the mighty multinational Soviet Union -- pioneer of the world social progress.

Long live the glorious Leninist Party -- the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Let our priceless wealth -- the born-in-common-battles-and-labour unviolable friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples develop and strengthen from day to day.

Long live peace the world over.

MPRP ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION IN 1983

OW211225 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1721 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Ulaanbattar, December 20 (MONTSAME) -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has adopted a resolution to announce 1983 the year of the pupil in accordance with the proposal set forth at the recent session of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural of the 10th convocation.

The resolution called upon all party, state, public and economic organisations and all communists and working people of Mongolia to contribute to the noble cause of upbringing the country's younger generation and strengthening the material resources of schools.

The central commission to sponsor the activities during the year of the pupil has been set up.

The resolution obliged the aymag and town party committees, the local executive boards of the hurals of people's deputies, ministers and heads of state committees to set up similar subcommittees and guide and facilitate their activities.

HENG SAMRIN VIEWS USSR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

BK261340 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Dec 82

["Interview" given by KPRP General Secretary Heng Samrin to Voice of the Kampuchean People Radio correspondents and other journalists in Phnom Penh upon his return from the USSR -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] The high-level party and government delegation of the PRK, which was led by myself and comprised of Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Secretariat, chairman of the Central Organization Commission and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Secretariat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and a number of cadres, returned safely to our fatherland after attending the celebrations of the USSR's 60th founding anniversary. Now, I would like to report on our delegation's trip.

The celebration of the USSR's founding anniversary was very grand. Representatives from all 15 Soviet republics and autonomous regions and 130 party and government delegations from 112 countries took part in this celebration. The presence in Moscow -- a city of friendship and fraternity -- of a large number of high-level delegations from foreign countries was historic proof of the USSR's international prestige.

At the festive meeting held in the Kremlin on 21 December, Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a speech of profound significance. He reviewed the development of Soviet society in its implementation of Marxism-Leninism over the past 6 decades. The most significant and meaningful point of this celebration was the success achieved by the Soviet Union in solving the nationalities problem. There are over 100 nationalities and ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union. There have been concrete changes in the quality of the program on new relations between the party and nationalities and ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union. These relations are based on equality, fraternity, mutual cooperation and mutual assistance. The Soviet nationalities in all 15 Soviet republics have a profound spirit of unity toward one another. Their friendly sentiments toward one another were born from their joint struggle against the common enemy in the past, and later on in their joint struggle to build socialism, thus turning their poor country into a plentiful, great country.

The USSR is not just a union of nationalities and ethnic minorities but also a harmonious integration of the various nationalities, cultures, abilities, capabilities and so forth which have brought about great development in the entire union and ensured the development of each republic and nationality. The nations and nationalities that integrated into a union 60 years ago under the leadership of the CPSU are becoming the vanguard for the communist future of all mankind, thus making the most noble contribution to the civilization of the world's people.

The birth of the USSR was a significant and historic turning point in the decades-long struggle of all mankind for equality and friendship among nationalities and for a new change in the whole world. All this attests to the historic rightness of Marxism-Leninism concerning the solution to the nationalities problem. At present, the Soviet Union is a firm pillar of friendship and fraternity among nationalities.

Another significant point in the speech by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was the reiteration of the unswerving Leninist policy of peace that the Soviet Union has pursued and is pursuing.

The peace proposals made successively by the Soviet Union, such as at the second special meeting and the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, at the 22 November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and in the speech by the comrade general secretary on the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, and the Soviet Union's all-out effort to ensure a long-lasting peace and to defend the rights, independence and social progress of all nationalities are the unswerving goals of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and a constant implementation of the Soviet peace program for the 1980's adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade General Secretary Yuriy Andropov's remarks were full of wisdom and courage and clearly attested to the inseparability of the peace-loving attitude and the ability to repulse any act of aggression.

In the face of the adventurous, militarist policy of the U.S. imperialists, who desire to plunge the world into nuclear disaster, the forces of the Soviet Union and the socialist community constitute a strong prop which can ensure peace and social progress for the world.

The entire Kampuchean people together with all the progressive and peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world voice their full support for this Leninist foreign policy that the Soviet Union has pursued with discretion and resolute determination in order to ensure a stable and peaceful future for all mankind.

Briefly speaking, the fact that a large number of high-level foreign guests attended the ceremony to mark this glorious anniversary reflects the great respect for the struggle full of sacrifice of the heroic Soviet workers. It also constitutes recognition for the new system of relations among men, nationalities and states based on equality among friends who help one another, as well as for the peace-loving attitude that the Soviet Union has constantly pursued.

To the Soviet people, this ceremony constituted an effort to further strengthen unity around the CPSU. They were full of appropriate pride for the plentiful socialist gains they have achieved and pledged to fulfill new tasks set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the construction of the material and technical foundations of the communist regime. This was also an opportunity to strengthen the bond of solidarity between the socialist countries and those nations struggling to attain independence and freedom; to extricate themselves from the economic pressure of imperialism; to eradicate their poverty; and to advance toward progress. The model set by the Soviet Union constitutes a great incentive factor beneficial to making new international relations based on the principles of genuine equality, mutual respect and nonaggression.

As for the high-level party and government delegation of the PRK, it was a great honor to be able to take part in the celebration together with the heroic Soviet people and the working people throughout the world.

On 19 December our delegation laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the graveyards of the Soviet combatants in order to pay tribute to the great feats of Lenin and the heroic Soviet combatants who sacrificed their lives for the noble cause of the revolution. On 21 and 22 December our delegation attended a grand meeting at the Kremlin organized by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At this meeting I had the great honor to give a speech which was broadcast over Radio Voice of the Kampuchean People on 24 December. It is noteworthy that during this solemn meeting only about a dozen foreign delegations were permitted to give speeches which were televised throughout the world. On the evening of 22 December the delegation attended a banquet at the Kremlin organized by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the morning of 24 December I had the honor to meet with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During this meeting, the comrade stressed Soviet support for the just revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people and the further consolidation and expansion of the bilateral cooperation which will be beneficial to the construction of the PRK in the future. Moreover, the meeting of the leaders of a large number of parties, governments and mass organizations provided a good opportunity for our delegation to meet and have fruitful talks with many foreign delegations, thus enabling other countries to understand the truth of the Kampuchean revolution even better and to know even better the bloodstained, evil face of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the traitorous nature of Sihanouk and Son Sann, who have colluded with murderer Pol Pot and served as a political figurehead and a screen for the murderous clique in an attempt to enable the genocidal regime to return to cause misery for the Kampuchean people.

In summary, we can surmise that the PRK party-government delegation's participation in the grand ceremony marking the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR was a success which enabled us to learn from the valuable experience of the Soviet Union. This is a great contribution to enable us to know the rules and regulations for the construction of a socialist society in accordance with genuine Marxism-Leninism. This was also a good opportunity for us to further strengthen the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the party, government and people of the USSR and with the other states, communist parties and workers' parties in the world, thus contributing to enhancing the PRK's prestige in the international arena.

PEN NAVOUTH SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR

BK260722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Dec (SPK) -- Pen Navouth, chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for Scientific Research and minister of education, and V.M. Solentsev, deputy director of the USSR Science Academy's Oriental Institute, signed in Phnom Penh, on 25 December, a scientific cooperation protocol. Oleg Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the signing ceremony.

The protocol concerns the training of Kampuchean scientific cadres in Soviet higher education establishments, and also the Kampuchea-USSR collaboration in publishing brochures and scientific magazines.

OFFICIALS GREET SRV COMBATANTS ON VPA ANNIVERSARY

Chan Si Visit, Speech

BK240938 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1444 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Dec (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the VPA, a party, government and Front Council delegation led by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit on Wednesday, 22 December, to Vietnamese combatants stationed in the southeast of the country. Ambassador Ngo Dien and military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy to Kampuchea, Vu Nha, accompanied Chan Si.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, Chan Si expressed his emotion and joy before the great achievements made by the Vietnamese combatants in fulfilling their proletarian internationalist mission on the land of Angkor. He highly appreciated the efforts of the Vietnamese combatants who have "for 4 years greatly contributed to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people."

With U.S. imperialism, Beijing expansionism and its lackeys, and the Pol Pot remnants always seeking to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, the armed forces of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos must intensify their militant solidarity, he stressed.

Chairman Chan Si wished the Vietnamese combatants new successes in the common cause of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples -- the socialist revolution.

The representatives of Vietnamese combatants expressed their thanks to the Kampuchean party, government and people for according them support and facilities. Vietnamese combatants of the visited units told about their determination to carry out their proletarian internationalist task and deepen the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese parties, peoples and armed forces. They stressed that the strategic alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam, which has existed since the past, is a factor determining the victory of the revolution of each country. The Vietnamese and Kampuchean armed forces intensify their militant solidarity in order to foil all perfidious maneuvers of the enemy of all stripes and to struggle for the authentic revolutionary cause.

Bou Thang Greeting

BK250840 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Dec (SPK) -- Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense, sent a message to Vietnamese combatants in Kampuchea on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the Vietnamese Army.

The message said:

On the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the VPA, I would like to express best wishes, greetings and the infinite gratitude of the whole Kampuchean people to all Vietnamese cadres and combatants on missions in Kampuchea -- particularly the wounded and sick combatants and families of those fallen in action.

Under the leadership of the glorious VCP, the VPA -- founded, educated and forged by the Great President Ho Chi Minh -- has continuously grown. At present, to account for its traditions of invincibility, the VPA has fulfilled all its assigned missions, smoothed all difficulties and triumphed over all enemies, for the socialist fatherland and the well-being of the people. It is animated by the proletarian internationalist spirit and has provided the backbone of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos combat alliance, thus greatly contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

We affirm and reaffirm that the VPA remains a trustworthy, honest, disinterested and exemplary friend of the Kampuchean revolution. It has contributed, with the armed forces and people of Kampuchea, to the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause, to liberation and to the defense of Kampuchea's independence. Its contributions are inestimable, precious and incomparable, and represent a powerful force.

We are anxious to follow your examples, and study experiences and lessons you have acquired in order to adapt our standards to the requirements of the Kampuchean revolution, now and in the future, and to defend, at your side, the fatherland and the people's well-being. We ask you to relay our greetings to your families and relatives. I wish that the Kampuchea-Vietnam special friendship and our invincible force will blossom forever.

BOU THANG SIGNS COOPERATION DOCUMENT IN HANOI

BK241136 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Dec (SPK) -- A document on the strengthening of cooperation between the armed forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam was signed in Hanoi on Thursday, 23 December, by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, and Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee and Vietnamese minister of national defense.

Responsible officials of the Vietnamese National Defense Ministry's public services and members of the high-ranking military delegation of the PRK attended the signing ceremony. Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Luong and Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran were also present.

On the same day, Minister Bou Thang and his party left Hanoi on a tour of some VPA units. They were accompanied by General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defense, Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh, chief of the Vietnamese National Defense Ministry's Foreign Relations Department, and Sieng Saran, PRK ambassador to Vietnam.

The farewell ceremony was held solemnly at the guest house of the Vietnamese National Defense Ministry in the presence of Defense Minister Van Tien Dung, Generals Chu Huy Man, Hoang Van Thai, Le Trong Tan, Bui Phung and Dang Vu Hiep, and other high-ranking cadres of the VPA. Also present were Hoang Luong, deputy foreign minister, Phan Dinh Vinh, vice chairman of the VCP Central Committee Commission for External Relations and Dang Duc Loc, vice chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee.

The Vietnamese officers, Bou Thang and the members of the Kampuchean delegation warmly embraced each other before leaving.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

BK280943 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Dec (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, sent a greetings message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the Cuban revolution's triumph.

In his message, Heng Samrin stressed: The Cuban people under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, with you as the enlightened leader, have achieved remarkable results in all fields. Cuba's prestige has not ceased to grow in the concert of nations.

Loyal to Marxist-Leninist principles and to its proletarian internationalist duty, the Republic of Cuba has always brought material as well as moral support and assistance to the PRK, and we regard them as having significantly contributed -- along with our friends from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and of all peace-loving countries the world over -- to the construction of true socialism in Kampuchea.

In the face of arrogant threats of aggression by the U.S. imperialists, I once again assure you that the Kampuchean people remain and will always remain at the side of the fraternal Cuban people under whatever circumstances caused by the North American imperialists.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Hun Sen sent his "warm congratulations" to his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca.

AFP INTERVIEWS CGDK LEADER SON SANN

NC241202 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 24 (AFP) -- The three-member coalition formed to resist the Vietnamese-supported government in Cambodia "is more united and stronger than ever," Son Sann, the coalition's prime minister, said today.

But, addressing a news conference here, Son Sann refused to comment on reports from Beijing and Pyongyang that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the coalition, was upset by the lavish reception given by Chinese authorities in Beijing recently to the third partner, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan. The Democratic Kampuchean Coalition was formed last June 22 in Kuala Lumpur.

"The Vietnamese had sworn that our alliance would not last six months," Son Sann observed today. "But here we are in the second day of the seventh month and we are very much alive."

Following his recent trip to China, where he was received by Hu Yaobang, Communist Party secretary general, and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Son Sann indicated that Beijing has decided on both a military and a political option concerning the future of Cambodia. China, he said, will supply arms to all groups opposing the Vietnamese, without regard to ideology or religion.

At the same time, according to Son Sann, Chinese authorities want Cambodia "to become a democratic state once again directed by a government based on free elections." He said China is likewise hoping that once the Vietnamese "occupiers" are driven out, Cambodia "will adopt a foreign policy authentically neutral and non-aligned."

Son Sann, who in addition to his post as prime minister in the coalition heads the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People, asserted that developing countries would benefit from efforts to improve Sino-Soviet relations that began several months ago in Beijing with the opening of bilateral negotiations. He likewise cited the warm reception accorded former Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua in Moscow by Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Yuriy Andropov during last month's funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Son Sann, however, said it was "regrettable" that the United States had decided not to supply weapons to the resistance but said it was attributable to Washington's fears that it could become embroiled in a new war in Indochina. He warned, finally, that the Vietnamese would soon launch a general offensive against opposition forces in Cambodia.

The resistance coalition is said to be made up of 30,000 to 40,000 Khmer Rouge troops, approximately 10,000 supporters of Son Sann and an unspecified number of Sihanouk loyalists as well as various autonomous groups.

VIENTIANE CEREMONY PRAISES USSR ASSISTANCE

BK281050 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, Dec 28 (KPL) -- Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry and vice-chairman of the Laos-USSR Commission for the Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-Operation, on behalf of the Lao Government, organised here on Dec 27, on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, a ceremony to wish Soviet experts in mission in Laos. [sentence as received]

M. Saisompheng and Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador of the USSR to Laos, respectively addressed the gathering [and] hailed the all-round co-operation relations between the USSR and Laos. M. Saisompheng also raised that during the past 60 years, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, thanks to their determination and the efficient management, the USSR has become a powerful nation, the rampart of the world socialist system, the international liberation movement as well as for the working class' struggle.

M. Saisompheng went on to appraise that the USSR always stands side by side with the Lao revolution in the past as well as at present where the co-operation, assistance given by the USSR to Laos have increased at the highest stage.

The two men finally wished for the strengthening of the co-operation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Laos. They both congratulated Soviet experts and Lao on their good work and appealed them to enhance the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES SOVIET EDITOR

BK241126 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, December 24 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, yesterday received G. Philipchuk, deputy editor in chief of AGITATOR magazine of the USSR.

The Lao leader, on this occasion, informed his host on the great successes gained by the Lao people in the past 7 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

S. Vongkhamhao also wished for the further blossoming and strengthening of fraternal friendship relations, combatant solidarity and of the all-round cooperation between Lao and Soviet Union.

Earlier, on the same day, G. Philipchuk paid a visit to Son Khamvanvongsa, vice chairman of the State Committee of News Agencies, Newspaper, Radio and Television during which matters [as received] propaganda collaboration between Lao and Soviet Union have been discussed.

BULGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Souphanouvong Receives Group

BK250426 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 24 December, Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC and of the LFNC Central Committee, received a courtesy call by Nikifor Stoichkov, secretary of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council and head of the Bulgarian Front delegation which is currently visiting Laos. Receiving the guests on this occasion with President Souphanouvong was Khamsook Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC and vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee.

Accompanying the Bulgarian delegation in calling on President Souphanouvong was Zhecho Radunov, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of Bulgaria to Laos.

During the meeting and conversation which proceeded in an atmosphere of close, fraternal friendship, President Souphanouvong expressed pleasure to have welcomed the Bulgarian delegation led by Nikifor Stoichkov which is visiting Laos at a time when the entire Lao people are joyously celebrating the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR and the 40th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, historical days of great significance to the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples as well as to various peace-loving nations throughout the world.

President Souphanouvong also discussed the front work of the two countries with the guests. In Bulgaria, the front work was developed under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov. Currently, the Bulgarian Fatherland Front still has very significant roles and responsibilities as adopted by the resolution of the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress.

Nikifor Stoichkov also expressed lofty thanks to the president, the LFNC and the fraternal Lao people for the warm welcome and conveniences given to the Bulgarian delegation, conveniences which have led to the glorious success of the visit to Laos. Nikifor Stoichkov also informed the president of the delegation's success in visiting Laos, the discussions on front work, and the delegation's activities in visiting various factories and plants and some agricultural cooperatives in Vientiane Municipality. On this occasion, Nikifor Stoichkov hailed the perseverance and unique solidarity of the Lao people who have concentrated all their efforts and abilities on overcoming various difficulties and marching forward to achieve great successes in the implementation of the first 5-year state plan and in the building, transformation and defense of the Third LPRP Congress resolution.

The guest and his host took this occasion to wish for the further fruitful growth and development of the friendly relations, militant solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between Laos and Bulgaria in the interest of the two peoples and for the cause of socialism.

Delegation Departs

BK281058 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, December 28 (KPL) -- Nikifor Stoichkov, member of the party CC, national secretary of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and his delegation on December 25 left here after concluding a successful 5-day visit to Laos. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the party CC, permanent member of the Lao Front for National Construction CC, and president of Ethnic Committee and Zhecho Radunov, Bulgarian ambassador to Laos.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

BK250728 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 24 December, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from Kim Yun-chong, newly designated ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the LPDR. On this occasion, the guest and the host talked and expressed welcome and best regards to each other. Phoumi Vongvichit wished the ambassador success in performing his duties to enhance and consolidate the solidarity and friendship between the two peoples of Laos and the DPRK.

SINGAPORE'S LEE KUAN YEW VISITS FOR TALKS

Arrival in Bangkok

BK221258 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his party arrived at the Bangkok airport at 1830 today for a 2-day visit as guests of the Thai Government from 22 to 23 December. At 2000 tonight the prime minister of the Republic of Singapore and his party will be guests of honor at a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at the Erawan Hotel.

Meeting with Prem

BK240200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday discussed how ASEAN should coordinate its effort to bolster the position of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government. The two premiers also discussed the need for continued humanitarian aid to the resistance coalition.

Gen Prem said that his talks with Mr Lee at Government House focused on the Kampuchea issue, but Singapore had not raised any new initiatives. However, he said that when the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition required further humanitarian aid, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations would provide it.

Gen Prem said he and Mr Lee had rejected proposals put forward separately by Romania, Belgium and France on the Kampuchean problem, but did not elaborate on the essence of those overtures.

The two prime ministers talked privately for about 45 minutes, and were then joined by their foreign ministers and ranking officials for further discussions.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said last night that several countries had offered resolutions on the Kampuchean issue with similar objectives to the resolution of the International Conference of Kampuchea [ICK], but with different approaches. He said the proposed resolutions are yet to be further studied and considered. But he said that ASEAN would abide by the ICK resolution and would not accept anything incompatible with it.

The ICK resolution calls for the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, a United Nations peacekeeping force in Kampuchea and UN-supervised elections, and a neutral and friendly Kampuchea after the elections.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said that the two sides discussed how ASEAN member countries should lobby for Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the DK coalition to address the forthcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi. He added that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is currently visiting African countries, is also trying to obtain a platform for Democratic Kampuchea at the summit.

800 COMMUNIST INSURGENTS SURRENDER IN TAK

Ceremony in Umphang District

BK280828 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Tak -- About 800 communist insurgents and their dependents surrendered to the government yesterday in a ceremony at Umphang District Airport in northern Tak Province which attracted a crowd of thousands.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek presided at the ceremony to welcome the defectors, mainly members of the Karen and Hmong minority hilltribes from rugged mountain terrain near the border with Burma.

In a 25-minute speech which was translated into Karen and Hmong, Gen Athit said that he was happy to welcome the defectors. He said that he was prepared to welcome defectors wherever they were ready to leave the jungle. The fight against the insurgency had resulted in a huge loss to the nation -- both in terms of lives and its effect on the economy -- and the government therefore sought to end this, Gen Athit said.

It was fruitless for Thais to be fighting Thais for the benefit of a foreign country, he said, adding that the defectors' decision to lay down their arms instead of fighting against the authorities was a move worthy of any Thai.

The crowd was earlier addressed by a leader of the defectors, Khwanchai Chanphen, alias Comrade Laoyi. Mr Khwanchai said that the 800 had decided to surrender not because they had lost but because they believed that it was not right for Thais to be fighting Thais. "We (the defectors) do not agree with the method of fighting with weapons used by the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), which is under the influence of a foreign country," he said.

Mr Khwanchai vowed that the defectors would serve country, king and religion with love and understanding. The defectors wanted to join hands and cooperate with the government to help develop the country as good, law-abiding citizens, he said. Mr Khwanchai said all Thais must cooperate with each other because Thailand was a poor country which must develop slowly and not overnight. He said he was happy with the welcome his group had received.

About 3,000 persons, including government and military officials, Thai and foreign newsmen, villagers and village scouts and defence volunteers, watched the surrender ceremony. According to First Army Division Radio, which relayed a live broadcast from the surrender site, an estimated 2,500 communist insurgents and their dependents from Umphang and Mae Sot Districts were expected to surrender. But most were unable to participate in the ceremony because it would take them almost three days to reach the surrender site from the remote mountain villages where they lived, the radio said. Some were also busy with their work and farming, the broadcast said.

The defectors are from Tambon Mae Chan and Tambon Mae Lamong of Umphang District, some 130 km southwest of Mae Sot District.

The ceremony, which will last until tomorrow, includes many forms of entertainment including performances by Karen and Hmong groups, films, music, a market of cheap goods and a Border Patrol Police motorcycle riding display.

Defectors Complain of Disunity

BK280832 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] Tak -- Most of the communist defectors interviewed by the BANGKOK POST yesterday shared one idea in common -- they surrendered to the government because the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) is not sincere to them. Most of them said that the CPT would never win the so-called "people's war" against the government so long as the present situation within the party persisted.

Changhur Sae Yang or Comrade Mongkhon, who joined the CPT more than ten years ago and was responsible for political affairs in the Umphang Area, said that he could not fight for his cause alone as most of his comrades in every part of the country were reportedly surrendering to the government. He also said that he gave up to the authorities because of some personal conflict coupled by the realisation that he was cheated by the CPT during his time in the jungle.

"And I lay down my arms because I also appreciate the government's sincerity in implementing order No 66/23 which gives greater freedom to communist defectors," Comrade Mongkhon added.

Pa-Chai Sae Kue or Comrade Lao Ying, who was formerly leader of Camp 401 responsible for areas in Mae Ramong in this province, said he joined the CPT decades ago because he was persecuted and accused of being a communist by some soldiers who also burned his house. He said that he surrendered because the party neglected him when he was sick "and other comrades were also neglected by the party as well." He also said that he had learned that defectors were treated very well by the authorities "so why should the Thai people wage war against each other"?

Comrade Lao Ying said that after he joined the CPT, he was sent to North Vietnam for a three-month military training course after which he was sent to study Marxism in the People's Republic of China and then to Pathet Laos for guerrilla warfare training. "It makes me very happy to see that the military is now helping people in far-flung villages to develop their land. This act gives the military a positive image," Comrade Lao Ying said.

Pa Mong La or Comrade So Laolao who was in charge of areas in Mae Chan said that he decided to surrender because he was disappointed with the party and wanted to see peace in the country. He said that the CPT would never succeed in revolutionising the country because of simmering conflicts within the party.

ARMY SAYS WOULD-BE PREM ASSASSIN HIDING IN BURMA

BK281111 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 23 Dec 82 p 1, 12

[Excerpt] A high-level source in the army told MATUPHUM on 21 December that M/Sgt Prawet Phumphuang, a soldier of the Lop Buri artillery center who was arrested on charges of attempting to assassinate Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, has revealed that the assassination attempt on the prime minister was masterminded by Maj Phairat Phophruksawong. Maj Phairat at that time was serving as an instructor at the Lop Buri artillery school and later was transferred to the Army Operations Department together with 12 other officers. After his transfer, he was put under close surveillance.

However, after the arrest of M/Sgt Prawet Phumphuang and his accomplice, Prem Thanomwong, in Loei Province on 28 October, Major Phairat disappeared. According to the authoritative military source, the major fled to Malaysia but had to return to Bangkok because the military and police in the south made a joint effort to search for him.

The latest report revealed that Maj Phairat fled to the north, somewhere in Chiang Rai Province. It is believed that he crossed the border into Burma a few days ago, despite the arrest warrant issued by the army. "We have learned that Maj Phairat told his colleagues who were also transferred from Lop Buri artillery center that he would seek refuge with Khun Sa inside Burma. His friends could only try to comfort him. If he had not fled, he would certainly have been arrested," the source said.

INDIAN PAPERS CARRY REMARKS BY NGUYEN CO THACH

PATRIOT on Press Conference

BK270933 Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Dec 82 pp 1, 7

[By unidentified "special correspondent"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told newsmen on Saturday that his country had effectively withdrawn part of its armed forces from Kampuchea and "if it leads to a response from the other side we will have another partial pull-out".

Addressing a press conference in the capital, Mr Nguyen Co Thach pointed out that there had been such partial pull-outs in 1980-81 and July 1982, but so far there was no cessation of the outside threat, particularly stemming from China. It was unfortunate that there was no response from the other side although Vietnam had taken the 'first step' in this regard.

In this context he said Vietnam had no idea of pulling out of Kampuchea before the seventh non-aligned summit, where the question of Kampuchean representation would be a thorny issue. The unilateral pull-out of Vietnam was out of question as it would not conform to the desire of the Kampuchean people who dreaded the return of Pol Pot, he added.

He informed newsmen that his talks with External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao (outside the joint commission meeting) on Saturday were related to international issues, bilateral matters and comprised a broad exchange of opinions on the forthcoming non-aligned summit which is to be held in New Delhi next March.

Later, speaking at a banquet Mr Rao hosted in his honour, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said it was but appropriate that the seventh summit should be hosted by India, the homeland of the founding father of non-alignment Jawaharlal Nehru. Warmly congratulating India for being selected as the venue of the summit, which he firmly believed would mark a new stage in realising the movement's lofty objectives, he said the consensus in this regard testified to India's prestige and her 'great role' in the movement.

He further pointed to the 'brilliant successes' of Asiad-82 and said he wanted to share with the Indian friends their jubilation at this achievement.

Stressing the significance of the first New Delhi meeting of the India-Vietnam Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, he said it "constitutes a new landmark in the development of planned and long-term cooperation between our two countries in the interests of the people of our countries and for the sake of peace, friendship and cooperation among developing nations".

Mr Narasimha Rao also shared the hope that cooperation between the two countries would grow in all fields.

He spoke of the prevailing conflicts and threats of conflicts in different parts of Asia which could not be wished away, "howsoever strongly we may desire a natural, rational and humane relationship among countries" in the continent. Yet he felt it imperative to continue "our search for solutions to problems" for establishing peaceful conditions "without abandoning principles, for no lasting peace can be built on foundations of unprincipled expediency".

This was, in a way, a response to Mr Nguyen Co Thach's speech of Friday, although Mr Rao refrained from mentioning any country. Mr Nguyen Co Thach, while referring to the positions of China, had characterised that country as "pragmatic without any principles", something Mahatma Gandhi had described as a major sin.

At his press conference, Mr Nguyen Co Thach explained that Pol Pot's men were operating from near the Thai border and were unable to go deep inside Kampuchea for want of public support. Asked why then he was repeating the threat of Pol Pot's return, he replied: "You have forgotten big China. Don't forget big China even while you are sleeping."

Speaking of his visits to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand in July this year and later to Indonesia, he said: "We are interested in cessation of the threat to the Indochinese states. The other side (ASEAN countries) would like to have unilateral Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. In that respect there has not been any change in each other's positions. But the only difference is that both sides want to have a dialogue. This is better than the situation in the past."

Asked how popular the Heng Samrin government was, Mr Co Thach countered the question by saying: "Let us find out how popular Pol Pot is in Kampuchea." He spoke of the Kampuchians' fear and hatred for Pol Pot and pointed out that, whereas there had not been any progress whatsoever during the Pol Pot rule, this year there was good food production in Kampuchea and "Phnom Penh is today much more secure than either Rome or New York". There could not have been any economic progress without support from the people. As for Pol Pot, he had killed his own people and had thus forfeited their confidence.

He informed that the conference of the three Indochinese states at the summit level would take place early next year (possibly mid-January) in Vientiane.

In reply to question of how he viewed moves for improving Sino-Soviet ties, he said: "It is very good for peace. Sino-U.S. collusion was for war, but this development will strengthen peace."

He warmly lauded the USSR which is celebrating the 60th anniversary of its foundation (to attend which he is leaving for Moscow on Sunday morning). "Someone asked me: Why are you so much relying on the Soviet Union now? My reply was: When no country in the world had come forward to help us, it was the Soviet Union which assisted us, so we regard assistance from that country as very precious."

When a questioner pointed out that China too had helped Vietnam during its days of trial, he said: "Yes, but Chinese aid was with political strings; they asked us to refuse aid from the USSR, which we rejected." He also quoted a French professor to point out that at one stage China was engaged in negotiating with France behind the back of Vietnam. "The whole aim of China was to swallow us," he added.

He said 35 countries of the world had recognised the People's Republic of Kampuchea at present. This was much more than the number of countries -- 10 -- that accorded recognition to Vietnam during its struggle. This itself showed the march of progress in the world, he asserted.

Calcutta STATESMAN Report

BK231320 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 19 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Dec. 18 -- At the end of his wideranging talks with Indian leaders here, the visiting foreign affairs minister of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, today expressed his country's appreciation of India's decision to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant at the forthcoming non-aligned conference, to be held in the capital in March next year.

Addressing a crowded press conference, which throughout had a friendly tone, since the Vietnamese dignitary had old connections here (he was his country's consul-general here in 1956), Mr Thach said India and Vietnam were in favour of leaving Kampuchea's seat at the Delhi meet vacant as decided at the sixth summit in Havana. Any move to alter the decision would lead to "chaos" and "finish" the Non-Aligned Movement, he added.

Asked whether the issue of Kampuchea's representation at the Delhi summit figured in his talks with his Indian counterpart, Mr Thach said India has announced even before his arrival here that it would stick to the Havana decision and that he appreciated the Indian stand.

Vietnam was, as a goodwill gesture, making a token withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. Mr Thach said his country had been doing so "piecemeal" since 1981.

He, however, ruled out a complete withdrawal from Kampuchea because China was ever ready to help the Pol Pot regime. "You should never forget the presence of China, not even in your sleep" he told the questioner in all seriousness.

The Vietnamese foreign minister said the situation on the China-Vietnamese border was the same, and they were expecting an attack from the north at any time. Under the circumstances, the question of a complete withdrawal of forces from Kampuchea did not arise.

He said China was striving hard to dislodge the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh and restore the regime of Pot Pot -- who had massacred his "own people". Although the ASEAN countries were ready to engage in a dialogue for settlement of the Kampuchean problem, China was trying to take over Kampuchea.

The foreign minister described the role of the deposed Cambodian ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Pol Pot regime to a "cheap cosmetic that respectable ladies would not wear." He said the prince was just a cosmetic to the ousted Pol Pot regime, and indicated that it would not all alter the situation.

Mr Thach said the atmosphere in Southeast Asia was "much better" now, with the ASEAN countries engaging in a dialogue with the Indochinese states of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. But he added: "We see no possibility of an overall settlement since the ASEAN wants unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops without giving any firm guarantees for the security of Kampuchea"

He said the Kampuchean people were afraid that if Vietnamese troops leave, China would take over and bring in Pol Pot again. Mr Thach added: "But we fully understand India's position that all foreign troops should be withdrawn." Mr Thach reiterated that there was no question of unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea without guarantees for the security of Indochina. His country had already announced partial withdrawal of troops. "We have taken the first step" and it was now for the other side to come forward with its response. The threat from "big China" still remained, he said.

He found no difference between the previous Pol Pot regime which "annihilated" its own people in what was formerly known as Cambodia and the coalition government set up in exile under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which is supported by ASEAN nations.

NHAN DAN SUPPORTS INDIAN DECISION ON KAMPUCHEA

BK211458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 20 December article by (Duy Tinh): "A Correct Decision"]

[Text] The prime minister of the Republic of India, the country which will organize the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi in early March 1983, recently sent a letter inviting 95 state and government leaders of the nonaligned countries to participate in this important conference.

According to official circles in New Delhi, India did not include Kampuchea on the list of invitations because the Kampuchean representative's seat has left vacant since the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana, Cuba, in 1979. The decision to invite Kampuchea will rest on the consideration of the plenary conference of the Nonaligned Movement to be held on 7 March 1983. India's decision is a correct and prompt act to foil the dark schemes of the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the imperialist forces who are attempting to bring the genocidal Pol Pot clique to the conference to undermine and create difficulty for the movement. This decision also helps to maintain the unity and principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Recently, the world noted a noisy campaign launched by the Chinese leadership and ultrarightist forces in the ASEAN countries with the assistance of Washington to press for a Sihanouk trip to New Delhi to address the summit.

One of the dark schemes behind Zhao Ziyang's current visit to 10 African countries is to campaign for Sihanouk to speak at the nonaligned summit conference, thereby creating favorable conditions for the Pol Pot executioners to worm their way into the Nonaligned Movement to undermine it -- a desire they have not been able to realize since they were expelled from this prestigious international organization 3 years ago.

Everybody is well aware that Sihanouk is merely an instrument of international reactionary forces and a coat of paint to cover the face of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which is trying to retain its seat at the United Nations and other places. They have placed Sihanouk in the so-called tripartite coalition government -- a government which does not represent the Kampuchean people and does not have a place in Kampuchea.

Realizing that the monstrous coalition government will not be accepted, the international reactionary forces argue that Sihanouk should attend the summit as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. This is a wicked trick. It is known that the Nonaligned Movement has officially recognized only five founders: the late Prime Minister Nehru and the late presidents Sukarno, Nkrumah, Tito and An-Nasir. Those who are campaigning for Sihanouk's trip to New Delhi intend to confuse the founders of the movement with those who attended the movement's first summit. Moreover, the Nonaligned Movement has never invited any of its founders to its summits.

To carry out this scheme, the international reactionary forces seek to create a dangerous antecedent to split the movement and divert it from its fundamental objectives: to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, old and neocolonialism, expansionism and hegemonism, for peace, national independence, democracy, social progress, and a just and equal new world economic order.

The Indian Government's decision fully conforms to the principles of the nonaligned movement. Exactly as the Indian Ministry of External Affairs' spokesman has pointed out, the nonaligned community acted in accordance with the principle of unanimity for the movement's interest. It is noteworthy to affirm that the right to represent Kampuchea in the Nonaligned Movement belongs to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by President Heng Samrin, which is the sole authentic and legitimate representative of Kampuchea, was elected by the Kampuchean people, has established complete territorial control, is effectively handling all affairs of the country to rebuild and develop Kampuchea and has won the confidence of the entire Kampuchean people.

To contribute to the success of the seventh nonaligned summit, Vietnam, as a responsible member, fully respects the sixth summit's resolution allowing the heads of the states and governments of nonaligned countries to decide at the seventh summit the representation of Kampuchea.

Peace- and justice-loving public opinion believes that the Nonaligned Movement, with the wisdom and responsibility with which it earlier kicked out the genocidal Pol Pot clique from this organization, will foil all the plots and schemes to bring the disguised genocidal clique to the summit to foment trouble, sow division and undermine it. This will ensure a splendid success for the seventh nonaligned summit.

COMMENTARY ON EFFORTS TO RESTORE TIES WITH PRC

BK270940 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Our Unswerving Stand"]

[Text] This year marks another milestone of our new consistent effort to restore Vietnamese-Sino friendship and normalize relations between Vietnam and China. During this year, we have not only acted with restraint in coping with the armed provocations, invasion and subversive activities of the Chinese side, but have also made many proposals for the relief of tension along the common border of the two countries so as to create a good atmosphere for the two countries to gradually and peacefully solve the problems pertaining to relations between the two countries. For example, we have proposed that both countries cease hostile military acts along the common border area for the new year, traditional holidays and national days. On three occasions in 1982 we offered a proposal for the resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese talks, which China unilaterally canceled 3 years ago. In fact, this round of talks was originally scheduled to be held in Hanoi. However, for the convenience of the Chinese side, we have allowed China to choose the venue because we want both sides to come to the negotiating table quickly to find peaceful solutions to the problems. Moreover, Vietnam, together with Laos and Kampuchea, have renewed our proposal of January 1981 for the signing of a treaty of peaceful coexistence with China, either bilaterally or multilaterally, for the benefit of the national reconstruction of the people in each country. All our well-intentioned proposals and efforts of 1982 are aimed at relieving tension along the border of the two countries, at the long-run convenience of the restoration of solidarity and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and at the normalization of relations between the two countries in order to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

It is regrettable that all our well-intentioned proposals were rejected by the Chinese side. Moreover, the Chinese even intensified their military activities along the common border, firing on and invading our territory while we were unilaterally observing the cease-fire proposal.

In 1982 many people in the Chinese ruling circles kept talking about revolution, peace and friendship so as to cover up their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions and subversive schemes against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They have increased their military maneuvers along the border with Vietnam, taking it for granted that the Vietnamese-Sino border area is an area for the military exercises of their soldiers. They have been opposing and sabotaging Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea politically, diplomatically, economically, militarily, culturally, psychologically and ideologically with the hope of weakening and swallowing Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. They wish to destroy the barrier that is preventing the waves of Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism from overwhelming the Southeast Asian region.

The aforementioned arrogant behavior of China is not only detrimental to relations between the two countries, but also creates more tension and undermines peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

During the past 30 years, the Vietnamese people have fought three wars against colonialism, imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism. Therefore, our present need is nothing more than to live in peace and stability by our own efforts and with wholehearted assistance from our friends around the world. The Vietnamese people have enough strength and are sufficiently determined to defend their independence, sovereignty and every inch of their holy fatherland. However, we never overlook friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries since they are the valuable treasures of our two nations. Our unswerving stand is to restore friendly relations with China on the basis of mutual respect for one another's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to seek mutual consultations to find solutions to the disputes and problems left behind by history. As in the past, we will adhere to our unswerving stand forever.

PHAM HUNG VISITS MOSCOW'S BREZHNEV PRECINCT

OW240815 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 24 -- Vice-Premier Pham Hung, who is in the Vietnamese party and state delegation now in Moscow for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, visited the Brezhnev Precinct in Moscow yesterday.

Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee, was guided by I.A. Tikhomonov, first secretary of the precinct of the C.P.S.U., who briefed him on activities of local party and mass organizations in various fields, especially in promoting the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. Pham Hung also laid a wreath at the Brezhnev Square.

SRV FRIENDSHIP GROUP VISITS MOSCOW PRECINCT

OW250833 Hanoi VNA in English 0757 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 25 -- A delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, now in Moscow for the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R., recently visited the Brezhnev Precinct in Moscow.

The delegation, led by Xuan Thuy, president, was also received by G. Titov, president of the Executive Committee of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, and by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and Committee for Support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

PRAVDA DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM 16-25 DEC

OW260817 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 25 -- A delegation of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA visited Vietnam from December 16-25 at the invitation of the Vietnamese party paper, NHAN DAN. The delegation, led by Y.Y. Grigoryev, deputy editor-in-chief in charge of international issues, toured Ho Chi Minh City, the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector, and Ha Son Dinh Province. It was received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ON INDOCHINESE MEKONG MEETING

BK260915 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Dec (SPK) -- A press communique was released at the end of the fifth meeting of the National Mekong Committees of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos held in Ho Chi Minh City from 16 to 17 December. We reproduce its full text as follows:

The fifth meeting of the three National Mekong Committees was held in Ho Chi Minh City from 16 to 17 December 1982. Attending the meeting were the delegation of the PRK National Mekong Committee led by Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the committee; the delegation of the LPDR National Mekong Committee led by Comrade Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the committee; and the delegation of the SRV National Mekong Committee led by Comrade Dinh Gia Khanh, deputy minister of water resources and chairman of the committee. At the opening session, the meeting was honored with the presence of Comrade Hav Bun Se, general consul of the PRK in Ho Chi Minh City.

This meeting of the three National Mekong Committees was held at the same time with the seminar on meteorology and hydrology of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. The three delegations affirmed that the seminar -- organized following a decision of the fourth meeting of the three National Mekong Committees held in Phnom Penh -- is an effective form of cooperation in the scientific and technical fields among the three fraternal countries, and it is necessary to follow this path of cooperation in the future.

The meeting reviewed the results of development works from the past period and those obtained from mutual cooperation in the field of water resources of the lower Mekong basin. The three delegations particularly discussed the kind of scientific, technical and economic cooperation which is suitable to the real potential of the three national committees.

The meeting pointed out that the development of the Mekong water resources -- particularly those of the main stream and its principal tributaries -- is of great importance to national and regional development plans. The selection of a series of appropriate water works projects will contribute to the change of economic and social conditions of each country in the lower basin. The meeting also discussed relations among the riverine countries in this study in order to guarantee the interests of each country, the general interests of all riverine countries, and the interests of the three fraternal countries.

The meeting once again reaffirmed that no water work project on the main stream of the river will be approved as long as the PRK has not got its legitimate place within the International Mekong Committee. The meeting was convinced that the solidarity, identical views and close cooperation between the three fraternal countries constitute a firm guarantee for the participation of the PRK in this committee.

The three delegations agreed that the sixth meeting of the three national committees will be held in Vientiane in 1983.

The delegations of the PRK and LPDR expressed their sincere thanks to the National Mekong Committee of the SRV for the warm and fraternal reception granted them during the present meeting in Ho Chi Minh City.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1983 SIGNED WITH LAOS

OW260841 Hanoi VNA in English 0828 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 25 -- Vietnam and Laos signed here today a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1983. Signatories were Le Khac, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of foreign trade, and Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of trade, now on a visit to Vietnam.

The signing ceremony was attended by Tran Quynh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom; and other officials.

Also today, Tran Quynh cordially received Minister Vanthong Sengmuang and his party. Le Khac and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Chanh were present at the reception. The Lao guests, who arrived here on December 23, had working sessions with Le Duc Thinh, minister of home trade, and Nguyen Viet, director general of Vietnam tourism.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1983 SIGNED WITH CUBA

OW250130 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 24 -- A protocol on goods exchange and payment between Vietnam and Cuba for 1983 was signed here today. Signatories were Nguyen Chanh, Vietnamese vice-minister for foreign trade, and Josa de la Fuente, vice minister for foreign trade and head of the Cuban Government trade delegation.

The Cuban guests had paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office, and called at a number of export goods production establishments in Hanoi and other localities.

MATERIALS ON SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Communique No 4 -- 25 Dec

BK251528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Communique No 4 of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] Following National Assembly deputy working sessions, on 25 December 1982 the National Assembly resumed its plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Huynh Cuong chaired the morning session.

The National Assembly heard the following National Assembly deputies deliver their speeches: Nguyen Phu Thuong, deputy of Quang Ninh Province; Nguyen Trong Tho, deputy of Ha Son Binh Province; Y Pah, [alias] Y Mot, deputy of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Mai Van Bay, deputy of Ho Chi Minh City; Ho Ngoc Nhuong, deputy of Phu Khanh Province; Dang Trinh, deputy of Thai Binh Province; Tran The Thong, deputy of Tien Giang Province; Nguyen Thi Binh, deputy of Minh Hai Province; Nguyen Thanh Quat, deputy of Ha Bac Province; Do Van Nguyen, deputy of Song Be Province; Nguyen Dai Y, deputy of Ha Nam Ninh Province; Vu My Ke, deputy of Ha Tuyen Province; Nguyen Xuan Truong, deputy of Dong Thap Province; and (To Dinh Cu), deputy of Nghia Binh Province.

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Cam Ngoan chaired the afternoon session. The National Assembly continued by hearing the following National Assembly deputies deliver their speeches: Huynh Ngoc Dau, deputy of Dong Nai Province; Pham Loi, deputy of Hanoi Municipality; Nguyen Ngoc Ho, deputy of Hoang Lien Son Province; Doanh Hang, deputy of Bac Thai Province; Cam Ngoan, deputy of Son La Province; Tran Ngoc Trac, deputy of Thuan Hai Province; Tran Quang Dat, deputy of Nghe Tinh Province; Nguyen Xuan Nguyen, deputy of Tac Lac Province; Nguyen Van Ton, deputy of Vinh Phu Province; (Tran Cong Tuong), deputy of Tien Giang Province; and Le Huu Hinh, deputy of Thanh Hao Province.

Communique No 5 -- 27 Dec

BK271512 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Communique No 5 of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On 27 December 1982 the National Assembly continued its plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. In the morning, the session was presided over by Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Phan Anh.

The National Assembly continued hearing the following National Assembly deputies deliver their speeches: Mai Huu Khue, deputy of Quang Nam-Danang Province; Nguyen Thi Ngoc Phoung, deputy of Ho Chi Minh City; Le Quang Tham, deputy of Long An Province; Huynh Thanh Mua, deputy of Ben Tre Province; Nguyen Trung Tin, deputy of Lam Dong Province; Vu Dinh, deputy of Phu Khanh Province; Nguyen Van Phuc, deputy of Hai Hung; Nguyen Thi Dinh, deputy of Ho Chi Minh City; Luu Huu Phuoc, deputy of Hau Giang Province; Le Van Hoan, deputy of Binh Tri Thien Province; Nguyen Quang Loc, deputy of Ho Chi Minh City; Phan Minh Hac, deputy of Vinh Phu; and Ngo Ba Thanh, deputy of Ho Chi Minh City.

In the afternoon, the session was presided over by Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho. The National Assembly continued hearing the following comrades answer the questions of various National Assembly deputies on behalf of the Council of Ministers; Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Chu Tam Thuc, minister of finance; Tran Phuong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dong Si Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of communications and transportation; and Dao Thien Thi, minister of labor.

Communique No 6 -- 28 Dec

OW281325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Communique No 6 of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National assembly]

[Text] On the morning of 28 December 1982 the Seventh National Assembly closed its fourth session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the chairmanship of its chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho.

The National Assembly heard Comrade Pham Hung, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, and Comrade Tran Le, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, answer to questions posed by the deputies.

Comrade Nguyen Huy Thuc, secretary of the National Assembly Legal Committee, presented the deputies' viewpoints on readjusting general matters concerning the penal code.

After hearing a report made by Comrade Cu Huy Can on behalf of the Mobilization Committee and the Board of Examiners for the contest of writing a new national anthem, the National Assembly decided to allow the campaign for the national anthem contest to be extended.

The National Assembly unanimously approved the following resolutions:

1. Resolution on the tasks of the socio-economic plan for 1983;
2. Resolution approving the state budget for 1983;
3. Resolution ratifying the final account of the 1981 state budget;
4. Resolution on the National Assembly conferring on the Council of State the power to amend the actual regulations on various taxes in conformity with the new situation; and
5. Resolution approving the Council of State's resolutions on the founding of committees for economic and cultural cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea and the appointment of a number of members of the Council of Ministers.

The National Assembly then unanimously approved a statement in response to the 22 December 1982 appeal of the Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho delivered the closing speech at 1115.

A military band played the national anthem as the fourth session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly closed.

Further on Closing Session

BK281028 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Seventh National Assembly has successfully closed at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi.

Present at the closing ceremony on Tuesday morning were chairman of the State Council Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho and other leaders.

The delegates adopted many important resolutions, one of which deals with the tasks of the socioeconomic plan for 1983. The National Assembly also adopted a statement in response to the appeal of the Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the CPSU issued on 22 December 1982. The statement says:

The Vietnamese people, who have suffered many sacrifices and heavy losses in the war, earnestly wish for peace to rebuild the country. They pledge to closely side with the Soviet Union and the socialist community and the peace-loving forces over the world in the struggle against the warlike policy of the imperialists, expansionists, hegemonists and international reactionaries to defend independence and national sovereignty; to strive for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia; to push back the danger of nuclear war; to maintain peace and security on this planet.

In his closing speech, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho called on the people in the whole country to carry out successfully the 1983 state plan.

NHAN DAN ON NAM BO AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

BK210435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 20 December editorial: "Step Up Socialist Transformation of Agriculture in Nam Bo"]

[Text] Nam Bo is a large and rich agricultural region and our country's largest grain bowl, where agricultural products, raw material and exported goods are in abundance. In light of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses, new progress has been made in the socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo. The provinces there have allocated some 271,000 hectares of land to land-deficient or landless peasants and set up 185 cooperatives and 8,052 production collectives, including 571 newly organized collectives. More than half of the peasant families there have participated in labor cooperativization under one form or another.

The results of the product contract system for laborers have contributed to consolidating the existing collective production organizations and accelerating the rate of agricultural transformation.

The campaign to draw the peasants into collective economic organizations while reorganizing production at the grassroots level according to set programs and plans, applying the new managerial system and creating conditions for promptly applying technical innovations to production has ensured step-by-step development of agricultural production. After having been reorganized, the material and cultural life in the rural areas has improved. The peasants' capability for making contributions and discharging their obligations to the state has increased markedly, and so forth.

In some localities, a mass revolutionary movement has been launched and many new factors have emerged. A number of progressive units that have clearly reflected the superiority of the socialist production relations are having a strong appeal to the individual peasants.

However, agricultural transformation is still proceeding slowly. The various collectivized economic forms have only attracted the participation of 17 percent of families which are working on 15 percent of the total land area. A number of models and new work methods have not yet proliferated. Land reallocation has not been carried out strictly. Today, 7 years after liberation, agriculture in the provinces of Nam Bo is still largely characterized by individual production. The rural bourgeoisie and rich peasants still retain their clout and continue to control the production process and exploit the peasants through trading activities, speculation and usury. The rural bourgeoisie, working hand in glove with their urban counterparts, still continue to monopolize the rural market through a network of intermediary merchants. They dip into state commodities and supplies destined for the peasants and compete with state organizations in buying agricultural products, thus making it difficult to supply industry with raw material and meet the everyday demands of workers, civil servants and the city dwellers. With their monopoly on the rural market, the bourgeoisie controls the sources of goods and money and monopolize the urban market, causing disturbances on the distribution and circulation fronts not only in the south but also in the north.

The "which will win" struggle between the two roads in the rural areas is fierce and complex, and it is related to the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. A number of party cadres and members still hesitate to embark on socialist transformation, and some even engage in exploitative businesses and illegally appropriate lands for themselves while some poor peasants still remain landless or land-deficient.

The socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo has now become an important and pressing requirement. It is the order of life that we must carry out without procrastination and hesitation.

The resolution of the party Central Committee's third plenum pointed out: We must step up socialist transformation of agriculture so that by 1985 almost all peasants in Nam Bo shall take up collectivized work. The socialist transformation of agriculture ensures the development of the laboring peasants' mastery of the basis of establishing the new production relations in the rural areas, combining labor with land right from the start, reorganizing production, developing the business of the various branches and trades according to set programs and plans, gradually forming an agroindustrial structure at the district level, guaranteeing the development of production, improving the living conditions of the laboring people and making ever-increasing contributions to the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland. Therefore, agricultural transformation is a pressing requirement for agriculture in Nam Bo.

The pressing tasks for the coming period consist of thoroughly eliminating the vestiges of feudal exploitation; curbing and then doing away with all forms of exploitation by the rural bourgeoisie, rich peasants and the urban bourgeoisie; completing land reallocation; improving the individual production relations in the countryside; and gradually establishing a system of new production relations in the fields of production, distribution and organization of life.

Party cadres and members must set an example in implementing the lines and policies of the party and state, and they must not exploit the peasants in any form whatsoever. Agricultural transformation must be effected in line with the worker-peasant alliance relationship between the state and the laboring peasants and through two-way economic contracts. It is also necessary to rapidly develop the state's economic forces in the rural areas to guarantee normal exchanges between the state and the peasants as well as between agriculture and industry. The majority of peasants must be introduced to various forms of cooperativization from simple to complex, and efforts must be made to basically complete organizational work in 1985.

The newly established production collectives must, on the basis of planning, reorganize production, carry out small-scale water conservancy, use new crop varieties and new techniques for production, apply the product contract system to laborers and adopt economic accounting methods to enhance economic results.

The transformation and development of agriculture must be linked closely with the building and strengthening of the district level and with the movement to build a new countryside and a new type of men who are collective masters in order to improve the laboring people's material and cultural life, eliminate the influence of the colonialist culture and backward customs and habits, and promote a happy and healthy life.

The factor that decides the success of the socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo is the enhancement of the capability and fighting strength of party organizations there. Party organizations at all levels must serve as nuclei in directly leading the socialist transformation. Party members must act exemplarily and encourage the masses to implement party policies. It is necessary to launch a vigorous mass movement, broadly and massively deploying revolutionary forces and developing the combined strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat to carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture. This movement must be conducted in an active and steady manner from low to high, from small to large and from simple to complex, and with lively methods. Efforts must be made to consolidate and perfect production relations within the existing production collectives and cooperatives while setting up new units when conditions permit. It is also necessary to avoid inflexibility, formalism and the tendency to neglect economic results.

In the initial stage, transformation must be linked with construction; transformation of agriculture must be closely combined with the transformation of industry and trade; the development of agriculture must be closely combined with the transformation of industry and trade; the development of agriculture must be closely combined with the development of industry and trade; cooperativization must be carried along with water conservancy; the achievements of the biological revolution must be applied; and mechanization must be carried out gradually.

Preparations will ensure the quality of organizational work. These involve such tasks as land reallocation, planning for cooperativization, development of production, fostering and training of cadres, study and implementation of policies and so forth. By carrying out these tasks satisfactorily right from the start, we will contribute to advancing the movement for agricultural cooperativization steadily.

Although difficulties still abound and the situation is developing in a complex manner, we have certain basic advantages. Let the party organizations, administrative bodies and mass organizations at all levels and the laboring people in Nam Bo develop their heroic and revolutionary traditions and actively overcome difficulties to step up the socialist transformation of agriculture and contribute, together with the rest of the country, to bringing about a new socioeconomic change with the aim of achieving the targets set forth at the party Central Committee's third plenum.

HANDICRAFT, SMALL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION RISES

OW261722 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 26 -- In 1982, handicraft and small industry production totalled 5.6 million dong in gross output value, 6.7 percent above the yearly target and nearly 33 percent over the figure in 1981, and accounting for 49 percent of the combined value of industry, small industries and handicrafts.

The value of handicraft and small industry exports stood at 752.5 million dong, 26 percent more than planned, 80 percent more than 1981 and accounting for 25 percent of the total export value of the whole country.

More than 10,000 new items have been produced from materials available in the country, many of them for export. The annual quotas for many items have been surpassed, by 35 percent for bricks and tiles, 19 percent for lime, 41 percent for bowls, 14 percent for porcelainware, 19 percent for rush mats, two percent for jute carpets and 27 percent for fish sauce. Handicrafts and small industries in 1982 have met 40 percent of the domestic needs and provided jobs for another 30,000 persons.

The cities and provinces with the highest tempo of development are Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and the provinces of Dong Thap, Long An, Tay Ninh, Tien Giang, Hau Giang in the Mekong River Delta, Quang Nam-Danang, Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh in central Vietnam, and a number of provinces in the Red River Delta.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

28 Dec 82 - JS

